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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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R&A 678

PUBLIC ORDER, POLICE AND THE ELITE GUARD

Report No. 90

R&A #-678

November 13, 1942

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25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.) - a. Public Order.

The respect of the German people for law and order is proverbial and consequently often exaggerated. This reputation is founded on traits exhibited by a large segment of the population. An overwhelming desire for order has at times prevented revolution, caused the people to endure social and political injustice, and even to accept foreign rule. However, there has always existed a less docile, more active element of the population, quite capable of stubborn, hard-bitten resistance to a regime not of its choice.

Laws, courts and police exist primarily for the perpetuation of the National Socialist state. Where the interests of the National Socialist state conflict with justice, justice yields. The limits of crime are determined not alone by the statutes, but by the "healthy racial feeling" of the judges. Ex post facto criminal laws may be enacted. The already long list of criminal offenses has also been lengthened to enforce certain National Socialist concepts. Thus the notorious Nuremberg Laws (1935) forbid "racial infamy," i.e., marital and extramarital relations between Aryan and Jew. Developments in the spring and summer of 1942 clearly indicate increased political interference with the functioning of German courts.

Crime in the first year of the war seemed to be on the decrease, a development normally to be expected. Yet the number of minor offenses tended to increase, no doubt, as a result of the voluminous, new, war legislation. On the other hand, the homicide rate declined markedly. The greater role accorded to women in the war economy brought an increase in female criminality. Also the number of youthful criminals showed a slight increase. Yet, on a whole, Germany is tending to repeat the experience of England and Wales during the last war, when crime declined. In most countries crime is committed largely by the age groups from 18 to 25, especially the males of these age groups. During a war most males of these age

groups are absorbed into the armed forces with a consequent drop in the incidence of civilian criminality.

b. The Police. - (1) General Observations.

For generations the Germans have been accustomed to rigid police control. While in the United States it is still possible to live one's life oblivious to the presence of the police, even the most law-abiding German rarely passes a year without standing several hours at the bar of the local police precinct office. Under the National Socialist regime the police control of the individual is still increasing.

At the same time the police organization is assuming new importance as an instrument of political and military power. The first phase of this development antedates the present regime and reaches back to the Revolution of 1918. As a precaution against revolutionary movements the militarized, barracked, police formations were expanded and placed in areas where they never before had been stationed. Hitler's march to the Munich Feldherrnhalle during the revolt, November 8/9, 1923, was routed by such a militarized police formation. With the acquiescence of the Reichswehr, control of the militarized provincial police was usually tantamount to de facto control of the state. The Social Democrats sought this control by introducing into the police organization cells consisting of members of the Social Democratic party guard. At the decisive moment, however, this precaution proved ineffective.

The National Socialists took over the government of the Reich, firmly resolved to avoid the pitfalls of their predecessors. Nevertheless, consolidation of the police was not achieved without a clash of personal ambitions. Göring as Minister President of Prussia gained control of the militarized Prussian Protection Police, the strongest police unit in the Reich. Immediately he set out to weld this formation into a weapon of personal power. In the spring of 1933 he forbade members of the Protection Police to belong to the SA., the SS or the Stahlhelm on the grounds that members of the SA.,

SS and Stahlhelm were subject to their organizations' disciplinary regulations. He followed up this measure by dismissing (August 15, 1933) the auxiliary police (Hilfspolizei) consisting of SA. members. Obviously there was no room in the Prussian Police for men serving any master but Göring.

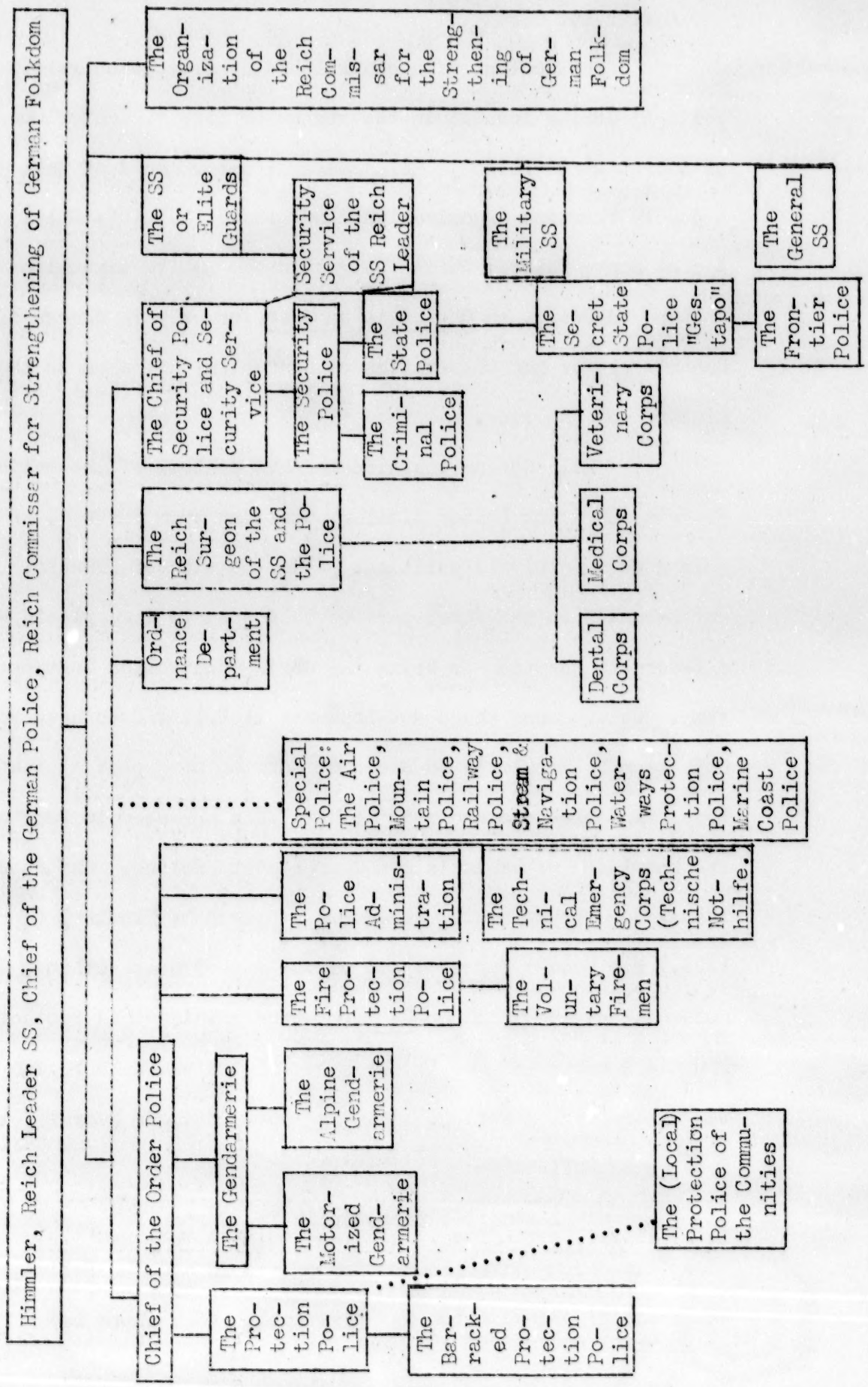
Not content with control of the Protection Police (Schutzpolizei) Göring founded in the spring of 1933 the notorious Gestapo or Secret State Police. He assumed direct command of what was then a purely Prussian organization. Retaining the title Chief of the Secret State Police, Göring entrusted the active direction of the Gestapo to Diels, an Oberregierungsrat formerly in charge of the Department for the Observation of Communism, attached to the Prussian Ministry of Interior.

While Göring consolidated his control of the police in Prussia, SS Reich Leader Himmler, starting from Bavaria, gradually gained command of all political police outside of Prussia. Certain developments in the first part of 1934 seem to have placed Himmler in a favorable position to bring the Göring-controlled Gestapo under his sway. Chief among these developments is believed to have been the detection by Himmler's SS Security Service of a plot against Göring's life. The plotters are said to have been arrested in Berlin without the knowledge of Göring's own Secret State Police. Whatever the immediate circumstances, Diels was replaced by Himmler, (April 20, 1934,) who became Deputy Chief of the Secret State Police, Göring retaining his position as Chief. After gaining this foothold in Prussia Himmler managed in the space of two years to become Chief of the entire German Police, including both Göring's Secret Police and Protection Police (June 17, 1936.)

Himmler's rise to power in the German Police has been paralleled by increasing interpenetration of the SS and the Police, both in the point of organization and personnel. (See chart 1.)

Paragraph 25, Chart 1.

Branches of the German Police and other Organizations under Himmler's Control. (1940-41)


Himmler, Reich Leader SS, Chief of the German Police, Reich Commissar for Strengthening of German Folkdom
The Organization of the Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of German Folkdom
The SS or Elite Guards
Security Service of the SS Reich Leader
The Military SS
The General SS
The Chief of Security Police and Security Service
The Security Police
The State Police
The Criminal Police
The Secret State Police "Gestapo"
The Frontier Police
The Reich Surgeon of the SS and the Police
Medical Corps
Veterinary Corps
Dental Corps
Ordnance Department
Chief of the Order Police
The Protection Police
The Barracked Protection Police
The Motorized Gendarmerie
The Gendarmerie
The Alpine Gendarmerie
The (Local) Protection Police of the Communities
The Fire Protection Police
The Police Administration
The Voluntary Firemen
The Technical Emergency Corps (Technische Nothilfe.
Special Police: The Air Police, Mountain Police, Railway Police, Stream & Navigation Police, Waterways Protection Police, Marine Coast Police

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(2) Strength Statistics of the German Police.

A pre-war (1939) estimate places the strength of the German police at 150,000 to 180,000. No estimate of present strength is available. However, it seems quite conceivable that the present total strength, including all units abroad or serving in the SS Police Division(s) or similar formations may be double the pre-war strength. Since the war there have been marked increases in the Order Police and Gestapo. As a consequence of the first "thousand-plans" raid (actually 906) on Cologne Himmler ordered that the personnel of the fire departments in the Reich be increased to the required peace-time strength (Friedenssollstärke) and that in areas especially menaced by air raids the personnel be increased to twenty percent above the required peace-time strength.

Before the war there was a partially trained police reserve which was mobilized at the outbreak of hostilities. Its present strength is unknown.

At the end of 1941 the combined strength of the SS and Police was believed to have been less than 1,000,000. (Concerning the SS see below, subparagraph c.)

(3) Organization of the German Police.

The police of Germany constitute for most practical purposes one single organization, centrally controlled. The supreme police authority is vested in the Führer. Every Reich Minister within the sphere of his authority uses the police to carry out his directives. The General Police as an organization is nominally subordinated to the Reich Minister of the Interior (Dr. W. Frick).

(a) The Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police, Der Reichsführer - SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei im Reichministerium des Innern (abbreviated RFSSuChdDtPol)

Heinrich Himmler, the bearer of this ponderous title, constitutes the directing force of the entire German Police organization. (For further data on Himmler see above, General Observations; see be-

low, subparagraph c-3 on the SS). According to law, Himmler is personally and directly subordinate to the Reich Minister of the Interior. Actually he is a semi-independent Reich official. He takes part in consultations of the Reich Cabinet as far as these touch his competency. His decisions have ministerial character. He controls a vast network of organizations comprising the Police, the SS, and the newly created agency for the consolidation of German folkdom (see chart 1). The two key-men under Himmler are the Chief of the Order Police and the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service. After these two chiefs the most important executives seem to be some twenty-five or thirty-five Higher SS and Police Leaders.

Directly responsible to Himmler is the Inspector of the Concentration Camps.

(b) The Higher Leaders of the SS and Police - Höhere SS und Polizeiführer.

In contrast to the Chief of the Order Police and the Chief of the Security Police, who are each in command of a single branch of the German Police (see chart 1), the Higher SS and Police Leaders are the regional representatives of Himmler and may command both of the main branches of the Police. Functionally the Higher SS and Police Leaders are the projection into a certain area of Himmler's executive authority as Leader of the SS and as Chief of the German Police, sometimes also in his capacity as Commissar for the Strengthening of German Folkdom.

There are three categories of Higher SS and Police Leaders. (1) the Higher SS and Police Leader for Special Purposes (Höherer SS und Polizeiführer z.b.V.), two of whose staff majors can be identified; (2) the Higher SS and Police Leaders in the Corps Areas (Wehrkreise); (3) the Higher SS and Police Leaders in German-occupied countries. Such executives are known to be established in Occupied France, the Netherlands, Norway, Cracow, Riga, and Southern Russia. One or two more are assumed to be in Russia, one probably at Kiev; others presumably direct the German police in Southeastern Europe.

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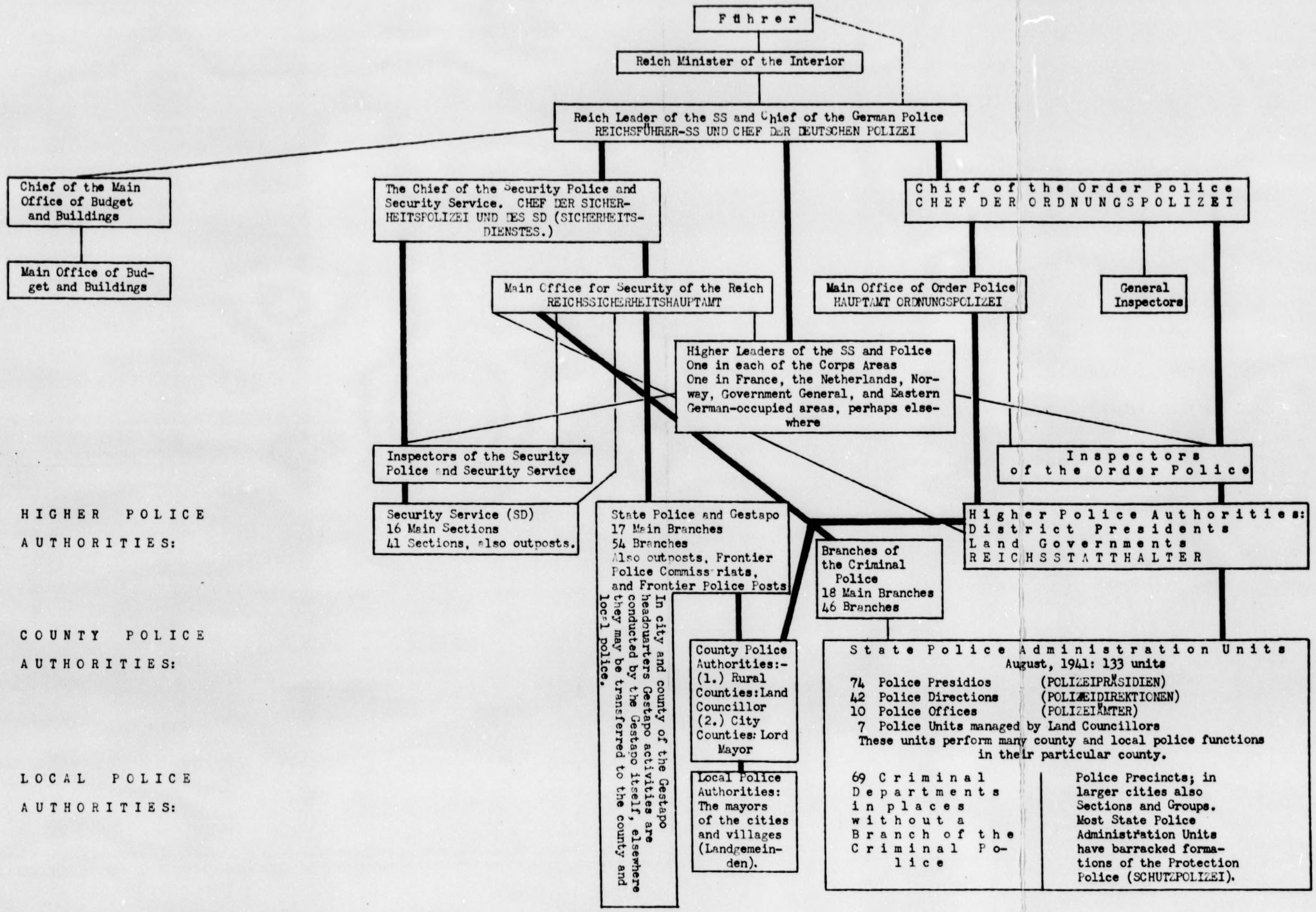
Paragraph 25, Chart 2

Organization of German Police

Summer 1940


Führer
Reich Minister of the Interior
Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police
REICHSFÜHRER-SS UND CHEF DER DEUTSCHEN POLIZEI
Chief of the Main Office of Budget and Buildings
Main Office of Budget and Buildings
The Chief of the Security Police and Security Service. CHEF DER SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI UND DES SD (SICHERHEITSDIENSTES.)
Chief of the Order Police
CHEF DER ORDNUNGSPOLIZEI
Main Office for Security of the Reich
REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT
Main Office of Order Police
HAUPTAMT ORDNUNGSPOLIZEI
General Inspectors
Higher Leaders of the SS and Police
One in each of the Corps Areas
One in France, the Netherlands, Norway, Government General, and Eastern German-occupied areas, perhaps elsewhere
Inspectors of the Security Police and Security Service
Inspectors of the Order Police
Security Service (SD)
16 Main Sections
41 Sections, also outposts.
State Police and Gestapo
17 Main Branches
54 Branches
Also outposts, Frontier Police Commissariats, and Frontier Police Posts
In city and county of the Gestapo headquarters Gestapo activities are conducted by the Gestapo itself, elsewhere they may be transferred to the county and local police.
Higher Police Authorities:
District Presidents
Land Governments
REICHSSTATTHALTER
Branches of the Criminal Police
18 Main Branches
46 Branches
County Police Authorities:-
(1.) Rural Counties: Land Councillor
(2.) City Counties: Lord Mayor
Local Police Authorities:
The mayors of the cities and villages (Landgemeinden).
State Police Administration Units
August, 1941: 133 units
74 Police Presidios (POLIZEIPRÄSIDIEN)
42 Police Directions (POLIZEIDIREKTIONEN)
10 Police Offices (POLIZEIÄMTER)
7 Police Units managed by Land Councillors
These units perform many county and local police functions in their particular county.
69 Criminal Departments in places without a Branch of the Criminal Police
Police Precincts; in larger cities also Sections and Groups.
Most State Police Administration Units have barracked formations of the Protection Police (SCHUTZPOLIZEI).

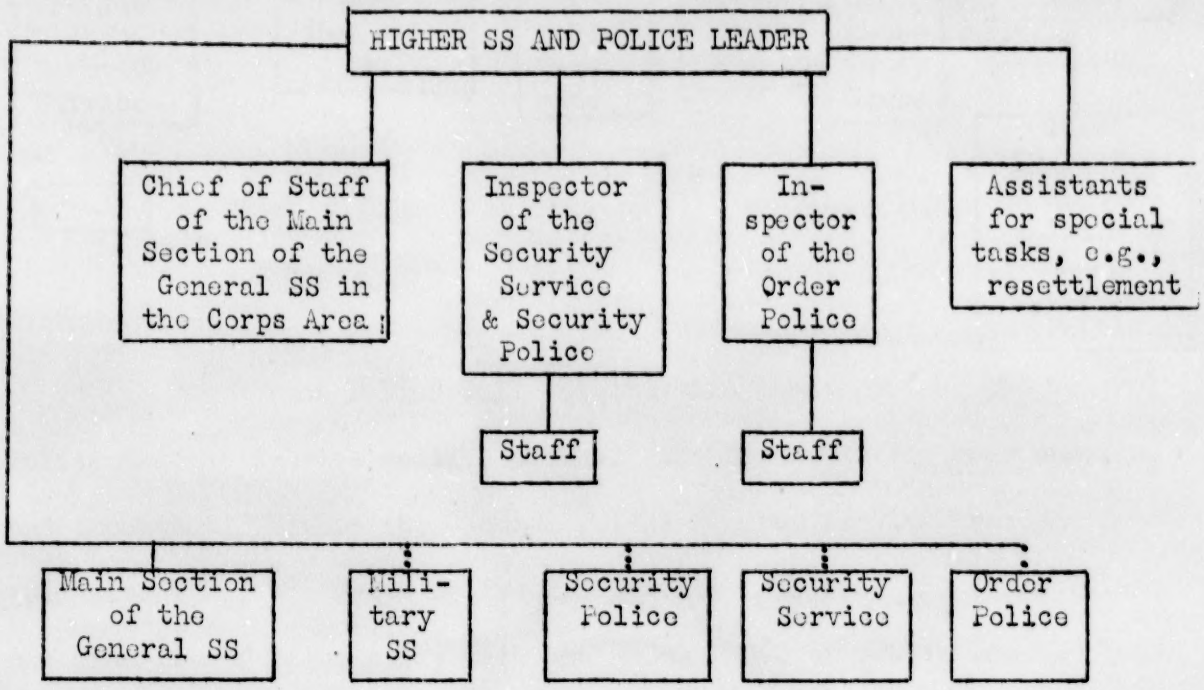
HIGHER POLICE AUTHORITIES:

COUNTY POLICE AUTHORITIES:

LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES:

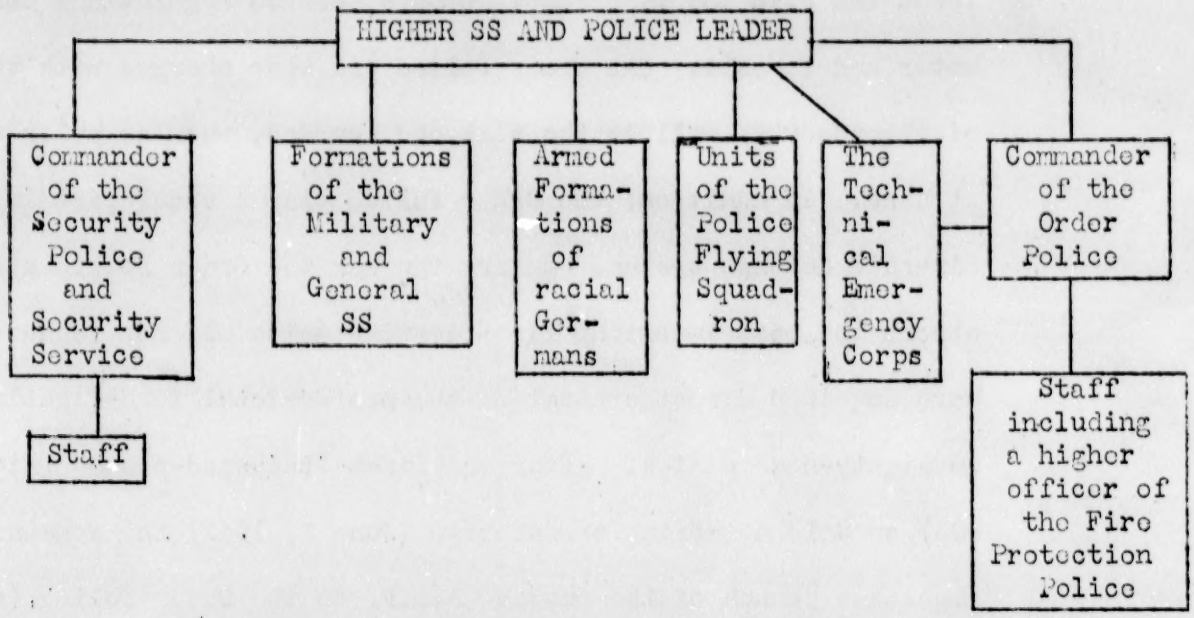
#23

The following diagram illustrates the powers of a Higher SS and Police Leader in any one of the Corps Areas of the Reich (see also Chart 2 and c-6-c-2 of the subparagraph on the SS).


HIGHER SS AND POLICE LEADER
Chief of Staff of the Main Section of the General SS in the Corps Area
Inspector of the Security Service & Security Police
Inspector of the Order Police
Assistants for special tasks, e.g., resettlement
Staff
Staff
Main Section of the General SS
Military SS
Security Police
Security Service
Order Police

The H igher SS and Police Leader directs the preparations made for the defense of the Reich by the Corps Area Order Police, Security Police and Security Service in collaboration with the SS. When it becomes necessary to employ these agencies as a unit, the Higher SS and Police Leader takes command. Thus, it seems, that these agencies would be mobilized to suppress revolutionary movements or to repel suprise attacks by air, land or water directed against the Corps Area. The command exercised over the agencies mentioned is temporary, except in the case of the General SS.

The Higher SS and Police Leader in German-occupied countries or areas exercises continuous command. He has authority roughly equivalent to that of Himmler within the Reich. The appended diagram, in most respects, is believed typical of the powers of an Higher SS and Police Leader in occupied areas.


HIGHER SS AND POLICE LEADER
Commander of the Security Police and Security Service
Staff
Formations of the Military and General SS
Armed Formations of racial Germans
Units of the Police Flying Squadron
The Technical Emergency Corps
Commander of the Order Police
Staff including a higher officer of the Fire Protection Police

The German Police fall into two large categories, the General Police and the Special Police, of which the former is far more numerous and important. Within the General Police are two service branches (Dienstzweige), the Order Police and Security Police. The Order Police concerns itself principally with the maintenance of public order. The Security Police, on the other hand, is engaged chiefly in the prosecution of ordinary crime and of political offences. The functions of both service branches at times overlap.

The two service branches are organized along military lines and are centrally controlled. Members of the Security Police generally wear the service uniform of the SS. Members of the service branches within the Order Police wear the regular police uniforms. (For the correlation of police ranks with the ranks of the SS, the German Army, and the U.S. Army see the subparagraph on the SS c-2)

(c) The Order Police - Ordnungspolizei.

In maintaining public order the activities of the Order Police are extremely numerous. They police the streets and are present at larger gatherings of the populace. They regulate traffic. In this connection the Motorized Gendarmerie, a branch of the Order Police, performs many useful tasks by enforcing traffic regulations and recovering stolen automobiles. Certain branches of the Order Police en-

force the fish and game laws. Others enforce regulations concerning water and forests. The Order Police are also charged with taking care of the needy as well as the sick and wounded, when no other agency is at hand. In addition, the Order Police play a vital part in the passive air-raid defense system. Before the war the Order Police started to absorb the most important fire-fighting units and now (January 1942) have acquired direct control of the professional fire-fighting services in eighty-nine cities. After the first "thousand-plane" raid (actually 906) on Cologne Göring transferred (June 1, 1942) the command of an important branch of the passive A.R.P. to the Order Police (viz., the Sicherheits-und Hilfsdienst I. Ordnung which was renamed the Luftschutz-polizei or A.R.P. Police.)

1. The Chief of the Order Police - Chef der Ordnungspolizei - is the commanding officer of all members of the Order Police. He is directly subordinate to the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police.

Aside from Himmler, the most prominent figure in the German police force today is Kurt Daluege, Chief of the Order Police. Recently (April 20, 1942) Daluege was promoted to the unprecedented rank of Colonel General of the Police, (also SS-Oberstgruppenführer), a rank never attained by the late Heydrich, Chief of the Security Police and Security Service. Daluege, now forty-five, was born in Upper Silesia, joined the German Army in 1916 after graduating from a junior college (Realgymnasium.) He emerged from the war a deputy first sergeant (Vizefeldwebel.) After the war he graduated as an engineer from the well-known Technical College at Charlottenburg. Prior to 1933 he won distinction as a National Socialist street-fighter and participant in meeting-hall brawls. He was also leader of the SS in the Berlin district. Elected a member of the Prussian Diet in 1932, he specialized in police questions. In the autumn of 1933 Göring made him Generalleutnant (Brigadier General, U.S.A.) of the Prussian provincial police (Landespolizei.) His relations with Göring are believed to have re-

REICH MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR — REICHSMINISTERIUM DES INNERN

Other Sections of the Reich Ministry of the Interior

The Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police — Reichsführer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei

Directly responsible to the Reich Leader and Chief: the Inspector of the Concentration Camps

Chief of the Main Office of Budget and Buildings Chef des Hauptamtes Haushalt und Bauten	The Chief of the Security Police and Security Service Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD (Sicherheitsdienstes)	The Chief of the Order Police Der Chef der Ordnungspolizei	
Main Office of Budget and Buildings Hauptamt, Haushalt und Bauten	Main Office for the Security of the Reich Reichssicherheitshauptamt Controls Security Police training schools	Main Office of the Order Police Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei Controls Reich Office of Emergency Aid (Technische Nothilfe), Office of Voluntary Firemen, and Order Police training schools.	1. General Inspector of the Protection Police. (Schutzpolizei) 2. General Inspector of the Gendarmerie and the local Protection Police 3. General Inspector of the Schools 4. General Inspector of the fire prevention agencies

Office of the Budget (Amt Haushalt)	Office of Buildings (Amt Bauten)	Office (Amt) I Administration and Law (Verwaltung und Recht)	Office (Amt) II Investigation of Opponents (Gegnererforschung)	Office (Amt) III German Vital Areas (Deutsche Lebensgebiete)	Office (Amt) IV Combating Opponents (Gegnerbekämpfung.) Formerly Office of the Secret State Police (Gestapo.)	Office (Amt) V Combating Crime (Verbrechensbekämpfung) Formerly Reich Office of the Criminal Police.	Office (Amt) VI Foreign Countries (Ausland)	Office of Law & Administration Amt Verwaltung und Recht Handles Matters concerning police administration, legal affairs, and budgetary matters of the Order Police.	Command Office Kommandoamt Handles all matters concerning the Uniformed Order Police.

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mained cordial. Daluege maintains close connections with the SS Police Divisions (see below c-7-c-3-e), which are drawn largely from the Order Police. For unknown purposes he keeps certain formations of police reservists at his exclusive disposal.

Beside an adjutant, four General Inspectors of the Order Police belong more or less to the personal entourage of the Chief of the Order Police.

2. The General Inspectors of the Order Police - are directly subordinate to the Chief of the Order Police. They are (1) the General Inspector of the (Reich) Protection Police, (2) the General Inspector of the Gendarmerie and the Local Protection Police, (3) the General Inspector of the Police Schools, (4) the General Inspector of the Fire Prevention Agencies (Feuerlöschwesen.)

3. The Main Office of the Order Police - Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei - under direct command of Daluege and located in Berlin, handles matters concerning the State Police Administration Units (Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen), the (Reich) Protection Police, the Gendarmerie, the (local) Protection Police of the Communities (Gemeinden), the Fire Police, and the Technical Emergency Corps (see chart 1.)

The subdivisions of the Main Office of the Order Police are (see chart 3):

a. The Command Office - Kommandoamt - handles all matters concerning the Uniformed Order Police. At present (January, 1941) the Chief of the Command Office is Generalleutnant (Major General, U.S.A.) von Bomhard, a former army officer and one-time adjutant of General von Epp. The more important positions in the office are occupied by some forty or fifty police officers from the rank of colonel to captain, and a small group of civilians.

b. Colonial Police Office - Kolonial-polizeiamt - (omitted in chart 3.) - The creation of this office is indicative of German thoroughness and confidence in the outcome of the

war. In charge of the Office is Generalleutnant Pfeffer-Wildenbruch, one-time General Inspector of the Order Police, and subsequently commander of the SS Police Division during the Western campaign (see below c-7-c-3-c.)

c. The Office of Law and Administration - Amt Verwaltung und Recht - handles police administration as well as legal and budgetary affairs.

——— o ———

The Main Office of the Order Police also controls thirty or forty schools and training institutes, a hospital, convalescence and recreational centers, the office of Voluntary Firemen (Freiwillige Feuerwehr,) and the Reich Office of the Technical Emergency Corps (Technische Nothilfe.)

——— o ———

4. The Inspectors of the Order Police. - One Inspector is assigned to each Senior District President (Oberpräsident) or other administrative official of equivalent rank. In his district (a Province in Prussia) he has charge of all Uniformed Police; i.e., Protection Police of the Reich and Communities, Gendarmerie, Motorized Gendarmerie, and Fire Protection Police. He is subordinate to and an assistant of the Higher SS and Police Leader (see above 3 b, also chart 1.)

The Inspector of the Order Police usually holds the rank of police colonel or brevet major general (char. Generalmajor). Sometimes he is assisted by a staff which may include a major of the Fire Protection Police.

5. The Protection Police - Schutzpolizei - is concentrated in the cities, while the rural areas are policed by the Gendarmerie. The Protection Police falls into two groups: the Pro-

tection Police of the Reich and the Protection Police of the Communities or Gemeindepolizei. The latter are appointed by the local mayor. They are, nonetheless, closely regulated by the Reich and functionally a part of the Reich police organization. The Reich Protection Police, on the other hand, are found in 133 important cities with State Police Administration Units (see Appendix, Part 2.) In these areas they perform many police duties within the city and surrounding county (Kreis.) The performance of the remaining duties is relegated to the local Protection Police (see chart 1.)

a. Commanders of the Protection Police - Kommandeure der Schutzpolizei - The Protection Police of each State Police Administration Unit are led by a Commander. The Commander is directly subordinate to the head of the Administration Unit (see chart 4.)

b. Barracked Protection Police - Kasernierte Schutzpolizei - Most State Police Administration Units have barracked formations of Protection Police. These are composed of younger men who spend a certain number of years in such formations. Thereafter they are transferred to the Police Precincts and may live at home. The barracked police are organized into centuries (Hundertschaften) and battalions (700 men) and regiments. Police battalions numbered as high as 322 have been identified. Also identified were the 32nd, 61st, 309th, and 314th police battalions.

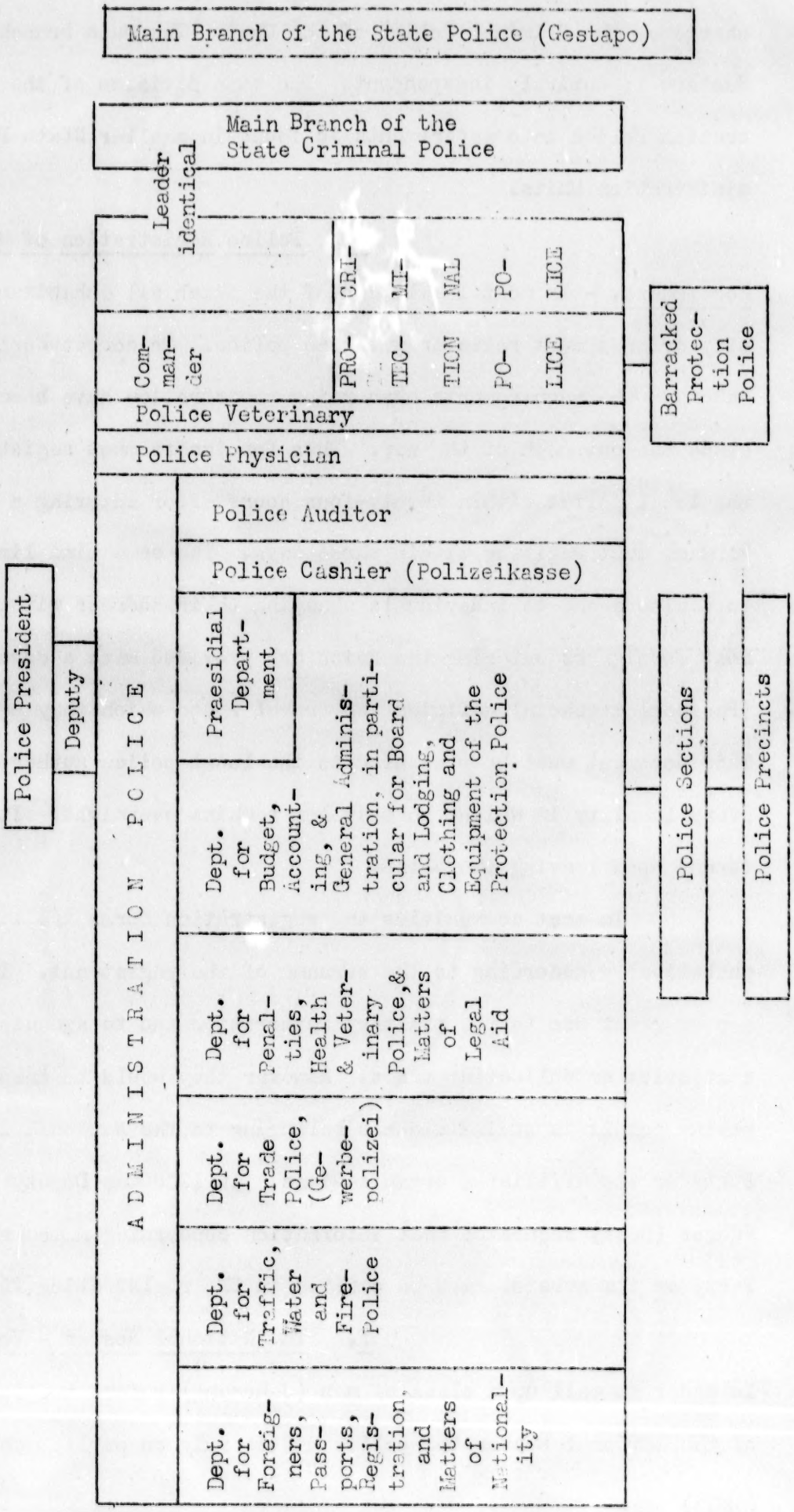
c. Local Organization of the Protection Police - The Protection Police in Berlin, Vienna, and Hamburg are organized into Police Groups (Polizeigruppen,) Police Sections (Polizeiabschnitte,) Police Precincts (Polizeireviere.) Elsewhere Sections and Precincts, sometimes only Precincts are found.

d. The Typical Organization of the Police in a Larger German City - (see chart 4.) Chart 4 indicates the police organization in a city of about 500,000. The city has a State Police Administration Unit led by a Police President. The

Paragraph 25, Chart 4

The Typical Organization of the

Police in a Larger German City.


Main Branch of the State Police (Gestapo)
Main Branch of the State Criminal Police
Leader identical
CRI- MI- NAL PO- LICE
Com- man- der
PRO- TEC- TION PO- LICE
Barracked Protec- tion Police
Police Veterinary
Police Physician
Police Auditor
Police Cashier (Polizeikasse)
Police President
Deputy
A D M I N I S T R A T I O N P O L I C E
Dept. for Foreig- ners, Pass- ports, Regis- tration, and Matters of Nationali- ty
Dept. for Traffic, Water and Fire- Police
Dept. for Trade Police, (Ge- werbe- polizei)
Dept. for Penal- ties, Health & Veter- inary Police,& Matters of Legal Aid
Dept. for Budget, Account- ing, & General Adminis- tration, in parti- cular for Board and Lodging, Clothing and Equipment of the Protection Police
Praesidial Depart- ment
Police Sections
Police Precincts

Praesidial Department of the Unit evolved from what was once the office of the Police President. The Main Branch of the State Criminal Police is independent, except that it is usually housed in the same building as the State Police Administration Unit and its Leader is also in charge of the Criminal Police of the Unit. The Main Branch of the Gestapo is entirely independent. The same division of the Administration Police into departments is found in smaller State Police Administration Units.

e. Police Registration of Germans and Foreigners. - In most localities of the Reich all inhabitants of a city or area must register with the police. To combat espionage and sabotage the requirements concerning registration have been tightened since the outbreak of the war. Thus foreigners must register with the local police within twenty-four hours after entering a locality; Germans must register within three days. The same time limits apply to visitors and to individuals changing their address within a city. Most foreigners entering the Reich are provided with a document (Passbegleitschein) defining the travel route which they may take. This document must be presented to the local police authorities in every locality in which the traveler remains overnight. It is returned upon leaving the Reich.

In most communities the registration forms are filed alphabetically according to the surname of the registrant. These files are of great use to the military authorities and to agencies gathering statistics or collecting taxes. However they would be inadequate for making out lists of individuals belonging to the National Socialist Party or its affiliated organizations. In 1938 the Deputy of the Führer (Hess) requested that information concerning membership in the Party or its subsidiaries be omitted in the registration files.

f. The National Roster - Volkskartei. In order to call up a class of men (Jahrgang) before the introduction of the National Roster the police had to rely on public announcements,

at the same time checking the results by going through the police registration files (see above c.) Since most registration files were alphabetically arranged, this involved an enormous amount of labor and, in spite of the great care exercised, individuals liable for service were easily overlooked. To remedy this weakness, the National Roster was devised and introduced in the first part of 1939.

The National Roster comprises all people of German nationalit between the ages of 5 and 70. It includes both sexes, members of the Armed Forces, Labor Service, etc., also Jews. The cards for the National Roster which were filled out by males gathered the following data: (1) date and place of birth; (2) present occupation, the occupation for which one was trained; (3) whether or not one has a workbook (Arbeitsbuch); (4) whether or not one is physically incapacitated, the degree of incapacitation; (5) name, indication of whether one is single, divorced, a widower or married; (6) education beyond the primary schools (Volksschulen), viz., trade and professional schooling, college and university; field of specialization; (7) residence abroad exceeding three months; purpose; ability to speak foreign languages; (8) experience and expert knowledge in special branches of industry, technique, science or agriculture, (9) special skills: motorcycle, automobile (driver's license?), aviation (pilot's license?) riding, typing, shorthand; training in nursing, first aid, A.R.P. work; membership in the Technical Emergency Corps (Technische Nothilfe) or Red Cross; (10) Service in the Army, Navy or Air Force: length and date of service, unit in which one last served, last rank; period of Labor Service, if any; (11) address plus space for future changes of address.

On the cards filled out by females the items 1 to 7 are essentially the same as in the case of males. However, item 5 lists the number of children under fifteen years living at home. This item is to be taken into account in estimating the availability of women for war work and public service. Item 8 gathers information concerning the knowledge and experience of the female population in bookkeeping,

shorthand, typing, sewing, cooking, farming, gardening, factory work, and science. The remaining items are essentially the same as in the case of males, except that item 10 lists merely Labor Service.

The primary purpose of the National Roster is to facilitate the rapid induction of certain age-classes of men or women into the Armed Forces, Labor Service, etc. For this reason the cards of males and females are filed separately. Within each file the cards of all individuals born in the same calendar year are kept in the same compartment. By means of a system of colored tabs attached to the top of the cards it is possible to segregate, for example, all males born in 1914 and able to speak a foreign language. The National Roster is also said to eliminate the possibility of one individual being earmarked for service by several war agencies. In order to keep the National Roster up-to-date it is not centrally located but left in the hands of the State Police Administration Units (b-3-f) and, where these are not established, entrusted to the mayors (Bürgermeister) of the Communities. However, in Rural Counties (Landkreise) duplicate cards for the whole county are kept on file by the Landrat. Thus prompt answers can be given to any inquires of the military authorities or other governmental agencies.

6. The Fire Protection Police - Feuerschutzpolizei. - Until November 1938 the professional fire brigades were exclusively municipal organizations. Their efficiency was largely dependent on the ability or willingness of a municipality to provide adequate funds. Uniformity of training and equipment was lacking. To remedy this serious weakness in the defense of the Reich (especially A.R.P.) was one of the main purposes of the reorganization inaugurated November 23, 1938.

As a result of this and subsequent reorganizations of fire-fighting forces of the Reich have been integrated into a national organization under the command of the Chief of the Order Police Daluege.

Within the Main Office of the Order Police (b-3-c-3) Daluege has for his assistance a staff of fire-fighting and fire-prevention specialists. The affairs of the Fire Protection Police, in particular, are the concern of Group F (Gruppe F) within the Main Office. In addition, Daluege is assisted by the General Inspector of the Fire Prevention Agencies (b-3-c-2). The General Inspector is competent for both the Fire Protection Police and the Fire Brigades (Feuerwehren) as well as the schools for fire-fighting. He conducts unannounced inspections of fire-fighting units throughout the Reich and makes suggestions to Daluege regarding the organization, training and future development of fire-fighting agencies.

To the Inspectors of the Order Police in the Corps Areas (b-3-c-4) and to the Commanders of the Order Police (cf. second diagram b-3-b) are assigned officers of the Fire Protection Police. These perform on a regional scale the same duties incumbent on the General Inspector of the Fire Prevention Agencies. One duty, for example, is to see that proper fire-preventive measures are taken in the erection and upkeep of structures connected with national defense, the supply of raw materials, and the food supply.

The fire-fighting services of the Reich fall into two main categories: (1) the Fire Protection Police (Feuerschutzpolizei) and (2) the Fire Brigades (Feuerwehren). The Fire Brigades comprise (a) the Voluntary Fire Brigades (Freiwillige Feuerwehren), (b) Obligatory Fire Brigades (Pflichtfeuerwehren), and (c) the Factory Fire Brigades (Werkfeuerwehren).

The Fire Protection Police is an integral part of the national (Reich) organization of the Order Police. It was created in 1939 by absorbing the professional fire-fighting forces of the larger cities into the national police organization. At the beginning of 1942 Fire Police Protection units existed in eighty-nine cities (Appendix, Part 5). The Fire Protection Police is sometimes called the "engineer unit" (Pioniertruppe) of the Order Police. In fact, only thirty percent of

the calls for help concern fire-fighting; the remaining calls demand aid of a technical nature. Thus the Fire Protection Police render First Aid to the drowning and asphyxiated, conduct decontamination, and rescue persons caught in debris.

The Fire Protection Police of a community are subordinate to the mayor in his capacity as local administrator of the police (Ortspolizeiverwalter.) The officer directly in command of the Fire Protection Police is termed a Leader (Leiter) and, if he holds the rank of major or higher, he has the additional title of Commander of the Fire Protection Police. Of fundamental importance, especially in A.R.P. work, is the fact that the Leader of the Fire Protection Police commands not only the Fire Protection Police but also the Voluntary and Obligatory Fire Brigades, if such exist in the same community. In addition, Fire Protection Police from neighboring cities can be called in. During a recent large-scale attack by the R.A.F. the Fire Protection Police from towns as far distant as 200 miles are said to have come to the assistance of a raided community. Further centralization of A.R.P. services was achieved recently by the transfer of the Auxiliary and Security Service to the jurisdiction of the Order Police (see b-3-i-3).

Before the war the strength of personnel and quantity of equipment of German fire-fighting agencies in the typical larger city would have been considered inadequate measured by American standards. However, the quality was high, and the damp climate as well as the strict enforcement of building regulations aided in keeping fire damage at a reasonable level. As a result of the war, part of the personnel of the Fire Brigades and Fire Protection Police was lost to the Armed Forces (see also c-7-c-3-n). The first British "thousand-plane" raid on Cologne, during which large numbers of incendiary bombs were dropped, made a reinforcement of the fire-fighting agencies imperative. A few days after the Cologne raid Himmler ordered that all Fire Brigades (Feuerwehren) be without delay reinforced to the required peace-

time required strength. In addition, the personnel of Fire Brigades of areas especially threatened by air-raids was to be increased to twenty percent above the peace-time required strength. Although no concrete evidence is available, it seems probable that the personnel of the Fire Protection Police has likewise been reinforced. Fire-fighting equipment from former Czechoslovakia is also said to have been transferred to the western areas of the Reich.

According to statute, members of the Fire Protection Police are to be pensioned at the age of sixty. At present, however, firemen above sixty are known to be serving. On the other hand, the normal complement of young and middle-aged fireman has been seriously depleted More and more civilians, including women and youths, are being pressed into service in the Voluntary and Obligatory Fire Brigades.

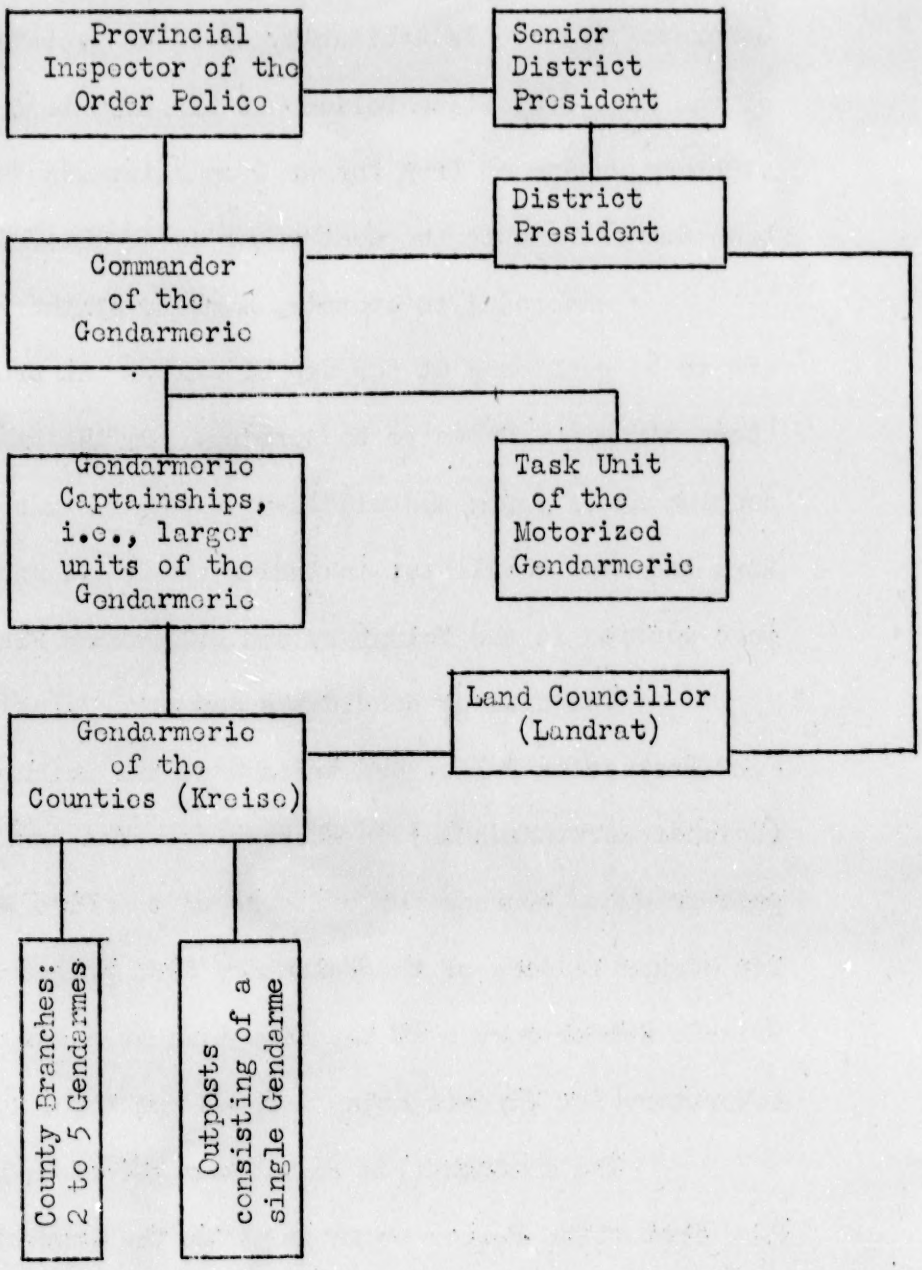
The officer candidates and noncommissioned officers of the Fire Protection Police are trained at the Reich Fire Brigade School (Reichsfeuerwehrschule) in Eberswalde. The same institution conducts post-graduate courses for officers of the Fire Protection Police and for higher leaders of the Voluntary Fire Brigades. The Reich Fire Brigade School serves at the same time as a research and testing laboratory for fire-fighting methods and types of equipment.

The contribution to the war effort made by regiments of Fire Protection Police operating with the Armed Forces is treated elsewhere (c-7-c-3-n-1).

7. The Gendarmerie - is that branch of the Order Police principally concerned with law enforcement in rural areas. The organization of the Gendarmerie is shown in chart 5.

a. The Alpine Gendarmerie - Hochgebirgsgendarmerie - is that subdivision of the Gendarmerie operating in alpine areas. Special alpine training is given in Tyrol to members of the Order Police, thus providing trained police personnel for Norway and other occupied alpine regions.

Paragraph 25, Chart 5. The Vertical Organization of the Gendarmerie within the Area of a Higher Police Authority.


Provincial Inspector of the Order Police
Senior District President
District President
Commander of the Gendarmerie
Gendarmerie Captainships, i.e., larger units of the Gendarmerie
Task Unit of the Motorized Gendarmerie
Land Councillor (Landrat)
Gendarmerie of the Counties (Kreise)
County Branches: 2 to 5 Gendarmes
Outposts consisting of a single Gendarme

b. The Motorized Gendarmerie - Motorisierte Gendarmerie - is that branch of the Gendarmerie charged with the supervision of traffic on the main roads. It is housed in barracks. In the summer of 1940 it comprised three sections (Abteilungen) and fifty-two Task Units (Bereitschaften.) Task Units are assigned to the Higher Police Authorities and subordinated to the Commanders of the Gendarmerie. The personnel of the Motorized Gendarmerie is said to be drawn almost exclusively from the storm troop or detachments (SA.)

(5893)

c. The Commanders of the Gendarmerie - Kommandeure der Gendarmerie - command the Gendarmerie in the territories of the Higher Police Authorities (see b-3-g-1.) They are subordinate to the Higher Police Authorities.

d. The Leaders of the Gendarmerie Captainships. - The Gendarmerie within the territory of a Higher Police Authority is organized into formations called Gendarmerie-Hauptmannschaften or Gendarmerie Captainships. In command of such a unit is a Gendarmerie-Hauptmannschaftsführer.

e. The Leader of the County Gendarmerie - Gendarmerie-Kreisführer commands the Gendarmerie in a rural county (Landkreis.)

(d) The Security Police - Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo) - constitute one of the most important bulwarks of the National Socialist regime. They are subdivided into two branches: (1) the Criminal Police, engaged in the prosecution of ordinary crime; (2) the State Police, which includes the Secret Police (Gestapo) and which is charged with the prosecution of political offences and the preservation of the National Socialist system.

The mission of the Security Police and Security Service coincides in many respects. It is both domestic and foreign. The domestic mission included or includes surveillance of the Jews, Communists, Free Masons, Rotary Club, denominational youth organizations, émigrés; the combating of sabotage, terror, and espionage; the organization of a frontier police; the protection of youth; the prosecution of homosexuals; the combating of abortion; the enforcement of legislation for the purity of the German race.

The foreign mission is not less important. In fact, the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service received public commendation for his share in facilitating the German invasion of Austria, the Sudetenland, and Bohemia-Moravia. To this list should be added Poland and other invaded countries. It seems that the Security Police and Service prepare strategic surveys of areas marked for invasion. Persons and

organizations of special interest are carefully investigated e.g., the Czech Legion. Units of Security Police and Security Service then follow on the heels of the invading forces and execute their well-laid plans.

The Security Police publicly admits very close relations with countries friendly toward Germany. The liaison officer from the Italian Police is Ciavechini. Recently the Reich sent a Police Attaché, Colonel Schroeder, to its Lisbon Legation. Schroeder is assisted by Major Hellmuth, who also has a diplomatic passport. These Reich officials represent presumably not only the interests of the Security Police but those of the Order Police as well.

1. The Chief of the Security Police and Security Service - Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. - is the commanding officer of the Security Police and Security Service. He is directly subordinate to the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police.

Since its creation this dual office was occupied by Heydrich until his assassination. Heydrich, at one time a German naval officer for radio and communications, attained the rank of Lieutenant (j.g.) (Oberleutnant zur See) before he left the service. Himmler brought him to Munich and made him (July 1932) chief of the intelligence service (SD.) When Himmler was appointed Deputy Chief of the Secret State Police, Heydrich became head of the Gestapo. Heydrich seems to have been a man of boundless energy, keen intelligence, and inflexible determination. His position will not be easily filled, as it requires both extraordinary loyalty and ability. A reorganization is quite possible.

2. The Main Office for the Security of the Reich - Reichssicherheitshauptamt - is concerned with functions of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service within the Reich Ministry of Interior. It is subdivided into six offices (Aemter): (I) Administration and Law, (II) Investigation of Opponents, (III) Ger-

man Vital Areas, (IV) Combating Opponents, formerly the Office of the Secret State Police or Gestapo, (V) Combating Crime, formerly the Reich Office of the Criminal Police, (VI) Foreign Countries. (See chart 3.) The Main Office for the Security of the Reich controls several police training schools.

3. Inspectors of the Security Police and Security Service - Inspekteure der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD. - One Inspector is stationed in each Corps Area. He is subordinate to the Higher Leader of the SS and Police. He takes directives from the Senior District President (Oberpräsident) or those of equivalent rank outside of Prussia, as far as such instructions harmonize with instructions of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service. He keeps in touch with the Senior District President, informs him of the observations and operations of the Security Police and Security Service, makes suggestions for the authorities of the General and Internal Administration. He is the leader and trainer of the Security Police within his Corps Area. The attachment of the Inspector of the Security Police and Security Service, seemingly as a political advisor, to the staff the Senior District President appears to be a recent development. It may be interpreted as a further extension of Himmler's influence on the general administration of the Reich.

4. The State Criminal Police - Staatliche Kriminalpolizei or Kripo - is that branch of the Security Police engaged in combating ordinary, non-political crime. The organizational apex of the Reich criminal police system is Office V (Verbrechensbekämpfung or Combating Crime) of the Main Office for the Security of the Reich. This office is sometimes designated as the Office of the Reich Criminal Police (Reichskriminalpolizeiamt). The regional organization comprises eighteen Criminal Police Main Branches (Kriminalpolizeileitstellen,) forty-six Criminal Police Branches (Kriminalpolizeistellen,) and sixty-nine Criminal Departments (Kriminalabteilungen,) the latter as departments of the State Police Administration Units. The Criminal

Police of a State Police Administration Unit and a Branch of the Criminal Police located in the same city are under the leadership of the same person, thus insuring coordination between both organizations (see chart 4.) A Main Branch of the Criminal Police supervises all agencies engaged in the prosecution of crime within its territory. (See Appendix, Part 3 for the location of State Criminal Police Branches.)

The State Criminal Police lay much stress on ultra-modern methods. At the beginning of 1942 a Criminal-Biological Institute was founded in Berlin (Kriminalbiologisches Institut der Sicherheitspolizei im Reichskriminalpolizeiamt.) The purpose of the Institute is to render both practical assistance to the Criminal Police and conduct scientific research into biological factors affecting criminality. The Institute intends to assign a specialist in criminal genealogy to the Main Branches and ordinary Branches of the State Criminal Police.

A special school for training Criminal Police exists at Berlin-Charlottenburg (Kriminalfachschule der Sicherheitspolizei). The integrity of the personnel employed in the Criminal Police is considered to be especially high.

5. The State Police and Secret State Police - Staatspolizei or Stapo and Geheime Staatspolizei or Gestapo - is that branch of the Security Police engaged in the prevention and prosecution of political offences.

The Gestapo was founded by Göring in 1933 (see b-1.) Prior to 1933 Political Police existed as a Special Department of the various municipal Police Presidios. Göring separated these departments from the Police Presidios in Prussian cities and organized them centrally into the Secret State Police. In 1933 the most important department of the Gestapo was the one for combating Bolshevism. The executive arm of the Gestapo at that time was the Protection Police Detachment for Special Purposes (Schutzpolizeiabteilung z.b.V.) consisting of specially selected officers under Police Colonel Wecke.

The Gestapo enforces legislation concerning treason, open and covert opposition to the State and National Socialist Party, Military service and morale, economic sabotage, foreign exchange restrictions, and foreign radio broadcasts. It is concerned with any act having political significance, e.g., certain murders. The Gestapo enjoys wide discretionary powers in taking precautions against politically dangerous individuals. These measures range from warnings to the dispossession of property and personal freedom (concentration camp.) Decisions of the Gestapo are exempt from review by an administrative tribunal. Gestapo personnel is now drawn largely from the SS (Schutz-Staffel.) The Main Office for the Security of the Reich and, in particular, Office IV (Gegnerbekämpfung or Combating of Opponents,) constitute the apex of the Gestapo. The regional organization consists of seventeen Main Branches (Staatspolizeileitstellen) at the seats of the Senior District Presidents or officials of equal rank outside of Prussia and fifty-four ordinary Branches (Staatspolizeistellen) at the seats of officials of the next lower rank. This includes also an ordinary Branch in Prague and Brünn (Brno.) The head (Leiter) of an ordinary Branch acts as political reporter and adviser (politischer Sachbearbeiter or Referent) to the District President or Government of the Land (Landesregierung) or Reichsstatthalter, reporting on matters of concern to the political police. The head of a Main Branch fulfills the same function for administrative executives on a higher level: Senior District Presidents, etc. Gestapo tasks within the city and county of the seat of a State Police Branch are performed by officials of the Branch. Elsewhere the ordinary local and county police may be charged with the performance of Gestapo tasks. Also ordinary Branches and Main Branches may create outposts (Aussenstellen) according to their needs. These as well as Frontier Police Commissariats (Grenzpolizeikommissariate) and Frontier Police Posts (Grenzpolizeiposten) remain integral parts of the Branches and Main Branches. The dominant influence in the issuance of passports and visas as well as in the regu-

lation of foreign residents is exercised by the Security Police. (See Appendix, Part 4 for location of Gestapo Branches and Main Branches.)

Officers of the Security Police are trained at the Officers' School in Berlin-Charlottenburg (Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei). Presumably in order to provide more training facilities for the larger numbers entering the Security Police, and in particular the Gestapo branch, a Reich School of the Security Police and Security Service (Reichsschule der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD.) was opened at Prague early in 1942.

a. The Frontier Police - Grenzpolizei - is a special branch of the Gestapo. The Frontier Police stand watch on the boundaries of the Reich proper and at the most remote frontiers of German Europe from the Bay of Biscay to the North Cape. They inspect the papers of individuals crossing the border; enforce export, import, and foreign exchange regulations; search trains and other vehicles. They are assisted by customs officials, the Gendarmerie branch of the Order Police, in certain areas by storm troops (SA) and probably at times by military formations.

A special school (Grenzpolizeischule) at Pretsch on the Elbe trains the Frontier Police.

(e) The Security Service of the SS Reich Leader - Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers SS (SD.RF. SS) - The National Socialist Party had in the course of its development a number of intelligence agencies, e.g., the intelligence service of the SA. However, the intelligence service of the SS or the Security Service of the SS Reich Leader gradually gained ascendancy. This development culminated in the prohibition of all Party intelligence agencies except the Security Service (June 9, 1934.) This occured in connection with Blood Purge of June 30, 1934. The best evidence of the high esteem which the SD.RF. SS now enjoys is the fact that the personal protection of the Führer is entrusted to the Reich Security Service (Reichssicherheitsdienst or RSD.)

Paragraph 25, Chart 6

Paragraph 25, Chart 6
Organization of the Security Service of the SS Reich Leader (SD.RF. 44.)
Summer 1940

Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police

Chief of the Security Police and Security Service (SD.)

Reich Security Service (RSD.)
for personal protection of Hitler

Main Office for Security of the Reich
REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT
Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrechtstrasse 8

Main Office for Security
SICHERHEITS-HAUPTAMT
Berlin SW 68, Wilhelmstrasse 102

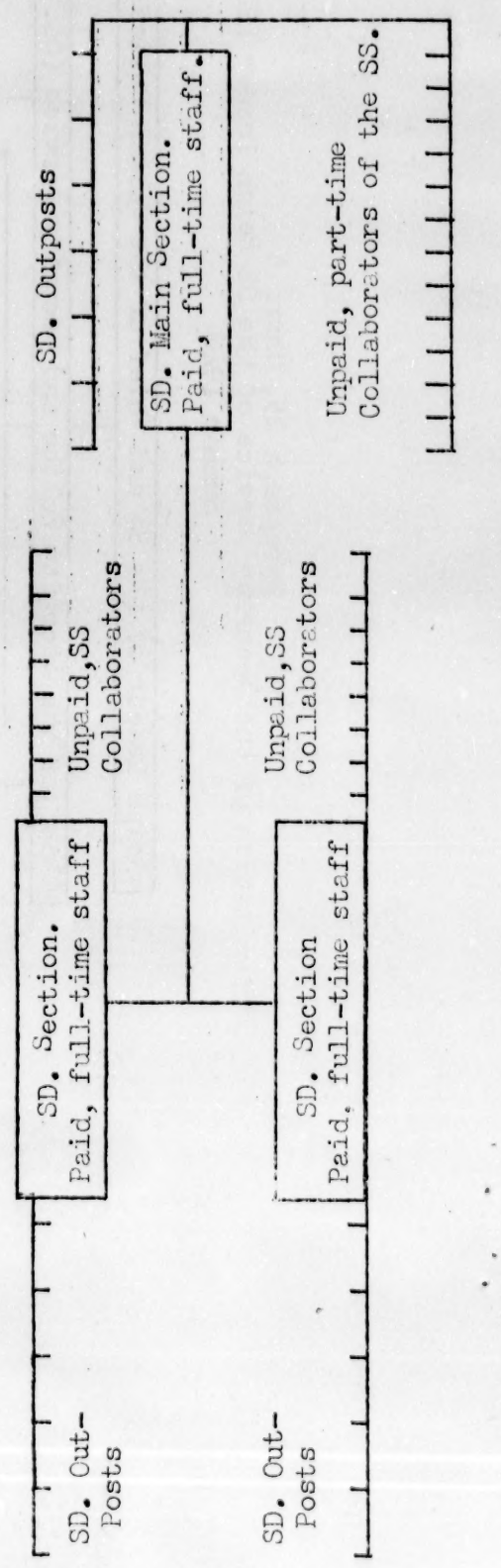
SD. MAIN SECTIONS		SD. SECTIONS
Königsberg		Allenstein
		Tilsit
Stettin		Neustettin
		Schwerin
Berlin		Frankfurt a.O.
		Potsdam
Dresden		Leipzig
		Chemnitz
		Halle a.S.
Reichenberg		
Stuttgart		
Karlsruhe	?	Neustadt a.d.W.
		Darmstadt
Münster		Bielefeld
		Dortmund
Düsseldorf		Aachen
		Cologne
	?	Koblenz
		Frankfurt a.M.
		Kassel
	?	Braunschweig
		Weimar
		Dessau
Munich		Augsburg
	?	Würzburg
		Nürnberg
		Bayreuth
		Karlsbad
Breslau		Troppau
		Liegnitz
		Kattowitz
		Oppeln
Hamburg		Kiel
		Lüneburg
		Bremen
Vienna		Linz
	?	Salzburg
		Graz
		Innsbruck
		Klagenfurt
Danzig		Thorn
Posen		Hohensalza
		Litzmannstadt
Prague		

Today the SD.RF. SS is functionally the intelligence service of the National Socialist Party. Organizationally it is a branch of the SS. It is charged with the detection and observation of all forces, events and facts affecting the supremacy of the Party. (See also d-Security Police.)

The organization of the SD.RF. SS is built around a cadre of full-time, paid staffs assisted by honorary collaborators (ehrenamtliche Mitarbeiter) of the SS. This enables the SS and Party to keep in close touch with the pulse of the nation. The SD.RF. SS registers each slight variation of public sentiment, favorable or unfavorable to the Party, and reports almost daily to high state and Party officials (Statthalter and Gauleiter.) Not infrequently these reports cause a modification of policy.

The Chief of the SD. is also the Chief of the Security Police and as such in charge of the Main Office for Security of the Reich (Reichssicherheitshauptamt). Certain matters concerning the SD. are handled in the Main Office for Security of the Reich. Also the regional Inspectors of the Security Police are at the same time inspectors of the regional SD. (see chart 2.) Thus it appears that it would have been relatively easy to have effected a complete amalgamation of the

Typical Organization of an SD Main Section and SD Section



(See Chart 6)

Reich Security Police with the SD. of the SS. Nevertheless, the SS continues to maintain a separate SS headquarters for the SD., viz., the Main Office for Security (Sicherheits-Hauptamt) at Berlin SW 68, Wilhelmstrasse 102 (early 1941). Moreover, the personnel of the Main Office for Security (Sicherheits-Hauptamt) appears to be quite numerous, as most of the buildings from 100 to 106 Wilhelmstrasse are occupied by the SD. The dual headquarters of the SD. entail less inconvenience than appears on the surface. The Reich headquarters of the Security Police are only around the corner in the Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse. Both headquarters are also connected by a garden in the rear. One obvious advantage of maintaining the SD. as a semi-independent organization is that it can be used to check the efficiency and reliability of the Secret State Police (Gestapo). In addition, it would facilitate the separation of SD. from the Security Police, should this become expedient on political or organizational grounds.

The regional organization of the SD.RF.SS consists of sixteen SD. Main Sections (SD.-Leitabschnitte) and forty-one SD. Sections (SD.-Abschnitte). (See chart 6.) SD. outposts are established as needed.

The Communications Department of the Norwegian Hird (Hirdstabens efterretningsavdeling) is organized along lines similar to the German SD.RF.SS and the German Security Police. (See c-9.)

(f) The State Police Administration Units - Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen - are located in metropolitan and industrial areas, in frontier cities and ports of entry, also in other difficult and important districts. By August 1941, one hundred and thirty three units had been established, thus bringing these vital areas under the direct control of the Reich police (see list in the Appendix, Part 2.) A unit of the State Police generally includes administrative officials (Verwaltungspolizei,) Criminal Police (Kriminalpolizei,) and Protection Police (Schutzpolizei.) See chart 4. In ascending order of importance a unit designated (1) as a Police Office - Polizeiamt, (2) a Police

Direction - Polizeidirektion, (3) a Police Presidio - Polizeipräsidium. There are seventy-four Presidios, forty-two Directions, and ten Offices, also seven units directed by Land Councillors (Landräte.) The Police Presidents in charge of the Presidios in large cities were in 1933 among the first officials to be replaced by loyal National Socialists. Much is dependent on their decisions in preventing disorder and incipient revolution.

Within the city and county of a State Police Administration Unit the police functions within this area are divided between the State Police and the local police. The local police are allowed to perform the functions which promote public welfare, such as enforcing trade, health, sanitary, building, and school regulations as well as to police the fields and forests. While performing these functions the local police are subordinate to the local police authorities. The State Police, on the other hand, assume the protection of the state and the individual.

(g) Police Authorities - Certain officials of the general and internal administration exercise together with other functions also police functions. They are accordingly designated as Police Authorities.

1. The Higher Police Authorities - Höhere Polizeibehörden - are the District Presidents of Prussia, and elsewhere, the officials or agencies of equivalent rank (see list in the Appendix, Part 1.)

2. The County Police Authority - Kreispolizeibehörde - is the Land Councillor (Landrat) in a Rural County (Landkreis;) in a City County (Stadtkreis), the Lord Mayor (Oberbürgermeister.) The Land Councillor exercises his police functions through (1) the Reich Gendarmerie, and (2) through the Local Police Authorities (Ortspolizeibehörden) within the Rural County, viz., the mayors (Bürgermeister.) The Lord Mayor (Oberbürgermeister) of a City County exercises his county police functions through the city police. These are

appointed by him. He is subject to the supervision of the Higher Police Authority. In counties with State Police Administration Units there are two County Police Authorities: (1) the administrator of the State Police Unit (Police President, Police Director, Police Councillor or Land Councillor,) (2) the regular County Police Authority. Each is the County Police Authority for the share of police functions performed by his police forces.

3. The Local Police Authority - Ortspolizeibehörde - is in a community (Gemeinde) located within a Rural County, as a rule, the mayor of the community (Bürgermeister.) He appoints the community police officers. In a City County the Local Police Authority is the Lord Mayor (Oberbürgermeister.) In cities with State Police Administration Units there are two Local Police Authorities: (1) the administrator of the State Police Unit, (2) the regular Local Police Authority. Each is Local Police Authority for that share of the police functions performed by his police forces.

(h) Special Police - Sonderpolizei - Within the Reich there are a number of special police formations or officials exercising certain police powers. Functionally these are a part of the centrally controlled police organization.

1. The Railway Police - Bahnpolizei - The employees of the railways, vested with the power of temporary arrest, are quite numerous. Within this larger group there seem to have been in August, 1939, about 6,000 men devoting their entire time to police duties. There is a railroad guard formation in each of the areas into which the German railroad system is divided. Units are armed with rifles and light and heavy machine guns. They are subject to the supervision of the Reich Transport Minister (J.H. Dorpmüller.) During the war, storm troop detachments (SA) have also been employed in guarding railway installations.

2. The Post Guards - Postschutz - protect postal communications, which include the telephone and telegraph systems. The personnel of the Post Guards is drawn from post office

employees.

3. The Factory Guards - Werkschutz - protect industrial concerns. The Guards are recruited from factory workers.

4. The Stream and Navigation Police - Strom- und Schiffahrtspolizei - Waterways Protection Police - Wasserschutzpolizei - are apparently supervised by the Reich Transport Minister. The headquarters (SW-Kommando) of the Waterways Protection Police on the Rhine is at the seat of the Senior President of the Rhine Province, on the Danube at the seat of the Reichsstatthalter of the Lower Danube. The Water Protection Police of Hamburg (SW-Gruppe) are subordinate to the Police President in Hamburg.

The personnel is trained at the Water Protection Police School (Wasserschutzpolizei-Schule) in Stettin.

5. The Marine Coast Police - Marine-Küsten-Polizei or MKP - guard coasts and harbors in Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France. They are subordinate either to the High Command of the German Navy or the Chief of the German Police, perhaps to both.

The Marine Coast Police are recruited from the Water Protection Police.

6. The Air Police - Luftpolizei - are subordinate to the Reich Minister of Aviation (H. Göring.)

7. The Mountain Police - Bergpolizei - enforce mining regulations and are subordinate to the Minister of Economic Affairs for Germany and Prussia (Dr. W. Funk.)

8. Customs Officials - and other officials of the Finance Ministry have limited police powers.

(i) Police Auxiliaries - The term is used hereto denote the various formations and groups employed to assist the regular German police.

1. The Police Reserve - Polizeireserve - has played an important part since September, 1939, by releasing active

police for the military forces, for Police Battalions, and for training courses. Police Reservists serve in the Reich, in occupied areas, and on the front. The average age of police reserves called up in September, 1939, seems to have been about thirty-five. The proportion of Reservists to active police in one Bremen precinct was 12 to 8. The training of pre-war Reservists was obtained on Sundays and in evening study. It was largely military. Police Reservists called to duty in the precincts were subsequently given courses in law. At present (spring of 1941) there are barracked formations of Police Reservists organized into Police Battalions, Police Training Battalions, and Police Centuries (Polizeieinsatzhundertschaften.) Certain formations of Police Reservists are subordinate only to the Chief of the Order Police.

2. Auxiliary Police - Hilfspolizei or Hipo - After the conquest of Poland ex-Poles of German stock were enlisted as auxiliary police. German police on patrol duty in the cities were accompanied by an auxiliary policeman armed with a rifle. Facilities for training auxiliary police exist in Litzmannstadt, Posen, and elsewhere.

3. The Air Raid Precaution Police - Luftschutzpolizei, - formerly The Auxiliary and Security Service - Sicherheits- und Hilfsdienst or SHD. After the first "thousand-plane" raid (actually 906 planes) on Cologne Göring transferred the command of the SHD of the First Category (I. Ordnung) to the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police Himmler (June 1, 1942). The SHD. of the First Category comprises units organized by the Reich Authorities for work in the more important areas. This branch of the SHD. was then subordinated to the Order Police under Daluege and renamed the Air Raid Precaution Police (Luftschutzpolizei). Göring still remains in charge of all civil A.R.P. services.

The new Air Raid Precaution Police are chiefly engaged in fire-fighting, decontamination, demolition, and rescue work. A con-

siderable portion of the A.R.P. Police is housed in barracks. There are also Motorized Battalions -- Abteilungen (mot.).

The personnel includes both sexes and is drawn from those obligated to perform A.R.P. service (Luftschutzdienstpflichtige). This obligation extends to all who are physically and mentally fit and not needed for other war-important purposes. Thus men can be drafted and be sent to another locality, where they render full-time service. An analysis of A.R.P. Police personnel (July 1942) based on insufficient data indicates that the ages of males serving is between 39 and 54 and averaging about 45. Every individual in the group was married and had several children. However, none of those apparently rendering part-time service was engaged in a war-important occupation.

4. The Technical Emergency Corps - Technisc Nothilfe, also TN or Teno - is controlled by the Order Police. Its purpose is to provide essential services during emergencies. It is distributed throughout the Reich and German-occupied areas. It suppli trained personnel for the repair and supervision of power plants, water works, canal locks, bridges, etc. It identifies and disposes of mines, old munitions, "duds" as well as damaged structures dangerou to the public. Its personnel also includes divers, experts in decontamination and fire fighting. As an adjunct to the Commander of the Order Police in the Government General a TN Command Office is established in charge of all TN units within the Government General. An analogous set-up probably exists in other conquered territories. Located at the seat of the TN Command Office in Cracow is an elaborat equipped TN-Bereitschaftshaus comprising repair shops, garages and replacement supplies. Personnel of the TN has been organized into Technical Batallions for the armed forces.

Early in 1942 the strength of the TN was presumably about 100,000 members, most of whom were engaged in passive A.R.P. duties i Germany. TN personnel is limited to specialists. The male contingen is composed largely of men who are part-time volunteers of the older

age groups, who have either been deferred or have already performed military service.

5. Storm Trooper Detachments - Sturm-Abteilungen or SA. - aid the police by guarding railways, bridges, roads, communication facilities, and prisoners, regulating traffic on arterial highways used by military transports, assisting in air raid protection, countering hostile propaganda, helping in evacuation, protecting supplies in evacuated areas.

6. The National Socialist Motor Corps - Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrerkorps or NSKK - turned over to the police a number of NSKK Traffic Companies. These regulated traffic in Polish cities and in the country, put up German-language sign-posts at important crossroads, served as police couriers, made arrests of murderers and saboteurs. In the Western Campaign NSKK Traffic Squads piloted large troop transports through the cities and took precautions at dangerous points on the highways. Some NSKK-men were detached to strengthen the Motorized Gendarmerie.

7. The SS or Elite Guard - Schutz-Staffel - provides the regular police personnel, the Security Service (SD,) and can be mobilized at any time as a police auxiliary in maintaining public order and the National Socialist system. At the express order of the Führer, the SS and Police are to combat subversive elements and consolidate the National Socialist regime in newly conquered areas. Close coordination between police and SS is insured by the fact that the Reich Leader of the SS is Chief of the German Police.

(4) Personnel - The avowed aim of elements determining police policy is to recruit (1) the lower ranks (non-commissioned officers and men) from the SS Combat Divisions, (2) the commissioned officers from the SS Junker Schools. In line with this policy, recently commissioned police officers are being commissioned at the same time as officers of the SS. Promotion in the police organization is accompanied by promotion to equivalent rank in the SS. All full-time

employees of the SS, the SS Combat Divisions and other armed formations of the SS together with all Security Police, Security Service men and formations of the Order Police are exempt from courts-martial and subje to a special system of SS and Police courts. Beginning with the Chief of the German Police and including the higher police officials the personal union between SS and police has become practically complete. Nevertheless, it was estimated in 1939 that about one-third of the police personnel was being drawn from retired army non-commissioned officers. Police not yet members of the SS are gradually being absorbed into this organization. The indoctrination of the police with SS ideals is continuous and persistent.

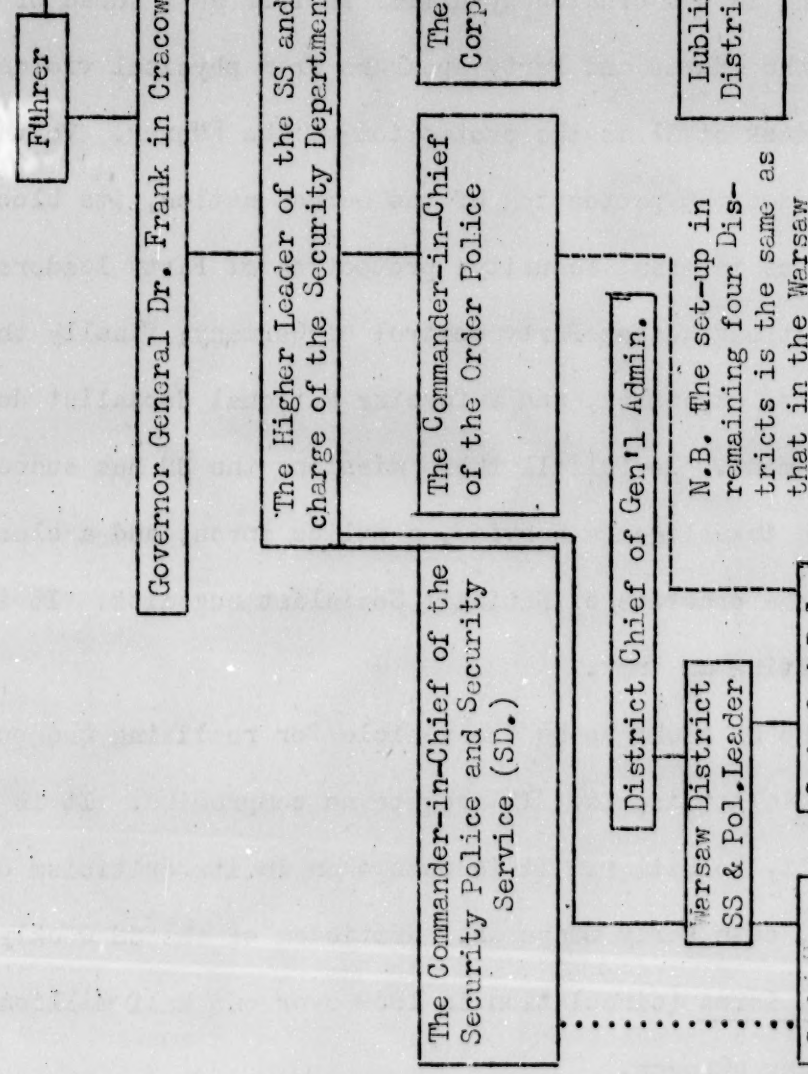
Police personnel apparently receives excellent training. There are special schools for officers, for Protection Police, Gendarmerie, Waterways Protection Police, Traffic Police, Criminal Police, Frontier Police as well as a Technical School, a Riding Academy, a School for First Aid, a School of Athletics, and a School for Alpine Training. In the spring of 1941 a School for Colonial Police was opened. The German police have superb discipline and good physique. They are almost without exception incorruptible. A certain degree of economic security is enjoyed by even the lowest ranks.

(5) Police Control over Outlying Groups and Areas - In the sparsely populated districts of the Reich which are not adjacent to an international frontier the police control exercised by the Gendarmerie must have been reduced somewhat as a result of shortage of personnel and of gasoline. However, it is judged to be still quite effective. On the other hand, police control of the German frontiers i. believed to be more effectively organized today than prior to the outbreak of the war. Recently the Danish equivalent of the Marine Coast Police (see above 3-i-6) was greatly reinforced. This reinforcement is believed to correspond to a similar reinforcement of the German Marine Coast Police in anticipation of an attempted invasion from the West. The regional subordination of the police and police auxiliaries

to the command of the Corps Area Higher SS and Police Leader should enable a prompt mobilization of available forces to meet any armed incursion (see above 3-b.)

(6) The German Police Occupied Areas - (see above 3-b.) More information on the organization of the German Police in the Government General is obtainable than for other occupied areas. (see chart 7.) According to available data the pattern of the Government General seems to have been used in the Baltic States. The highes degree of autonomy in police affairs appears to have been granted to Denmark. On the other hand, as far as is known, the Germans have not been able in any conquered country so far, to dispense entirely with police auxiliaries recruited from the native population.

Paragraph 25, Chart 7. The German Police in the Government General.


Führer
Governor General Dr. Frank in Cracow
Himmler, RF SS u. Chd.Dt.Pol.
The Higher Leader of the SS and Police Krüger, (Cracow) in charge of the Security Department of the Government General
The Commander-in-Chief of the Security Police and Security Service (SD.)
The Commander-in-Chief of the Order Police
The Technical Emergency Corps, and other special units
Selbstschutz Formations of racial Germans
District Chief of Gen'l Admin.
Warsaw District SS & Pol.Leader
Cmdr.Sec. Pol.& SD.
Cmdr.Ord.Pol.
N.B. The set-up in remaining four Districts is the same as that in the Warsaw District.
Lublin District
Radom District
Cracow District
Lemberg (Galicia) District

Each District is subdivided usually into ten counties (Kreise.) The civil administration of a county, including the police operations of the rural constabulary or Gendarmerie, is directed by the County Captain (Kreishauptmann.) At his disposal are smaller units of Gendarmerie - Main Platoons and Auxiliary Platoons (Haupt-und Hilfszüge) - also the Special Service (Sonderdienst) composed of male, racial Germans from 18 to 40. All the units of the Gendarmerie within a District are under command of the District Commander of the Order Police.

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS).

c. The SS or Elite Guard - (Schutz-Staffeln.) - (1) General Observations.

SS penetration of the German police has been going on since 1933. Fusion of personnel, functions, and even of organization has resulted. Indeed, the German police seem destined to become a department of a larger SS organization. No analysis of the German police is complete without a discussion of the SS.

The National Socialist Party is a state within a state; the SS a party within the Party. The National Socialist Party contains many opportunists of doubtful loyalty. It lacks the homogeneity, singleness of purpose, completeness of conviction needed to make it a reliable instrument in the hands of the Führer. Such an instrument Hitler has found in the SS. Through it he maintains his grip on Party and State.

The SS was created by Hitler in 1925 as a squad of eight men to protect the Führer and Party speakers from physical violence. Its "choicest" task still is the protection of the Führer. To this mission have been added the protection of the German nation, its blood and unity maintenance of internal security; protection of Party leaders; guaranteeing and strengthening Party control of Germany; finally the mission of developing, expanding, and enforcing National Socialist doctrines as a world movement. To fulfill these missions the SS has successively developed an intelligence service, a police force, and a closed community for the practice of National Socialist eugenics. It is now rapidly creating an army.

The SS seeks to be the vehicle for realizing the purest National Socialist ideals. It accepts no compromise. It is fanatical in its loyalty to Hitler. It is outspoken in its criticism of business men, judges, even Party measures. Criticism of the SS weekly newspaper, Das Schwarze Korps (circulation in 1939 over one half million) often heralds coming changes.

The SS is a sworn enemy of bureaucracy and red tape. SS economists say bureaucracy lacks initiative. They maintain that privat initiative is the source of economic progress. In the post-war economic New Order they demand a place for private initiative, so that genius for invention and organization may develop unhampered. On the other hand they reject the "plutocratic" socio-economic system, in which wealth confers social status, and lust for money shapes the economic structure. In the post-war economy the SS envisages prices and the consumption of goods controlled by the State in a manner that the standards of living will depend only on the sums paid for wages and the cost of raw materials, and not on the profit lust of speculators, department store proprietors and cartels.

Other pet hates and aversions of the SS are the Jews, Free Masons, humanitarians, capitalists, Americans, British, Russians, even Germans who do not conform to SS concepts. SS veterans of the Russian campaign, however, seem to harbor a secret admiration for the courage of the Soviet soldier. Soldiers of the British and French army do not command this respect.

America as portrayed by "Das Schwarze Korps" is a plutocracy, populated by fast-living, slow-thinking Yankees under the domination of the Jews and the House of Morgan. The country is crime-ridden, and the population consists mainly of starving farmers, and unemployed inhabitants of slums. The average American has only such ideals as he can conceive of in terms of dollars and cents. American interventio in this war can at best postpone but for a few months the ultimate German victory.

The SS is a sharp critic of religious denominations suspected of political aims. Especially actions or tendencies of religious denominations which may affect national unity meet with stern rebuke. SS men, on the other hand, are expected to believe in God and the divine mission of the Führer. The SS man may secure immortality through his posterity. Each is expected to have children and

thus contribute to the eternal life of his clan (Sippe) and of the nation.

The SS is distinguished by its vigorous application and development of National Socialist racial theories. Since Himmler became head of the organization in 1929 selection of SS members is based on physical stature and other Nordic qualities of the applicants. They must measure for most formations of the Military SS at least 5 ft. 6.9 ins., in exceptional cases 5 ft. 6.1 ins. For the SS-Leibstandarte "Adolf Hitler" 5 ft. 10.9 ins. is the minimum. Leaders or officers must trace their Aryan origin as far back as 1750; other ranks as far as 1800. Achievement tests of physical agility and willpower must be passed annually by SS members, especially officers. The fiancée of an SS man must meet SS eugenic standards. Men who marry unacceptable women are dropped from the organization. In the course of centuries a super-race of Nordic elite is to be developed by means of progressive eugenic selection.

A corollary to this policy is the emphasis on large SS families. This is designed to combat the dysgenic effect of small families among the German middle and upper classes, at the same time offsetting the decline in birth-rate due to the war. There is convincing evidence that the more prosperous SS elements are now having larger families. Cooperative institutions of the SS provide advantageous living conditions.

Since 1937 the new SS aristocracy has striven for a fusion with the old German nobility. The Junkers or sons of the German nobility are welcomed into the organization and are now found in quite large numbers. Several high SS leaders have married into noble families. The union of the SS with the younger generation of nobility incidentally prevents the formation of the latter into a class holding itself aloof from National Socialism. Exceptionally large numbers of German university graduates are also included in the ranks of the SS.

The SS is governed by a strict code of honor. (See below 6-i.) The SS man not only may but must defend his honor in armed combat. He also enjoys many privileges, among which is the right to listen to foreign broadcasts as well as to read foreign newspapers and magazines.

In pursuance of its racial ideals the SS plays a leading part in the so-called "mercy killings" of the insane and incurably ill. It is also prominent in the persecution and expulsion of the Jews from Germany and German-occupied territories. With the appointment after the defeat of Poland of Himmler as Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of German Folkdom the SS assumed the dominant role in the colonization of conquered areas. In this connection between 500,000 and 600,000 racial Germans from abroad have been "resettled" in Reich-controlled territories. The SS maintains intimate relations with the Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft für Raumforschung, a national resources planning board. It also has close connections with the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In SS ideology exalted status is accorded to the farmer. Certain categories of Military SS after completion of their military service may become "Wehrbauern" (defence farmers) and receive a piece of land in the eastern marches of the Reich. (See below 4-h-4.)

The SS touches all phases of its members' lives. Before the SS child is born his father and mother have complied with SS racial and eugenic standards. If the infant is a fourth or fifth child, he probably owes his very existence to SS propaganda for large families. He is born in a SS Mothers Home. He is delivered by an SS physician. His parents give him a pure Germanic name. The home of his parents if often a new SS apartment house located in a suburban SS settlement. The streets are named Staffelweg, Dienstweg or "Im Kinderland." Such SS settlements exist in Berlin-Zehlendorf, Oranienburg, Weimar, Schönbrunn-Vienna 87, Graz-Wetzelsdorf, and perhaps elsewhere. The health of a child from an SS family is guarded by SS doc-

tors or dentists. He often receives his high school and junior college training at a "Napola" school, in which SS ideas are taught.

He does not perform his military service with the regular armed forces, as do other Germans. Instead, he enters a unit of the Military SS. Here his indoctrination with SS ideas is much more intensive than in the regular army. Upon completion of his full-time military service, his military efficiency is kept at a high pitch by the weekly drills of the General SS. After leaving the Military SS he may enter the lower ranks of the police, Gestapo or Party secret service (SD.) If he aspires to something higher, he may enter an SS Junker School. Upon graduation he may become an officer of the Military SS or Police, or secure one of the many positions open to him in the State or Party. If he attends the university, he will find an SS House (SS-Mannschaftshaus), which will keep him in close touch with SS ideals. Should war break out, he will not serve with the ordinary armed forces but rather with a unit of the Military SS. Should he commit any offense against military law he would not be tried by an ordinary court-martial but rather by a special SS court. His pension after the war will be administered by a separate SS organization. Should he fall on the battlefield, the same SS organization will care for his dependents.

The influence of the SS and its members reaches out and touches many phases of German life. This influence is increasing. The SS controls the police, Gestapo and Party intelligence service (SD.) It is dominant in the colonization and Germanization of conquered territories. A number of SS leaders hold key positions in the general administration of German-occupied countries. The German foreign service is assuming an SS tint. Both Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and the German Ambassador in Paris, Otto Abetz, hold high SS ranks. Ernst Bohle, head of the Foreign Organization of the Party, belongs to the SS. SS members occupy influential positions in the press, the Reich Propaganda Ministry and in German education. Incidentally, the weekly

newsreels are assembled under the direction of SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. Hippler. The educational policy for German youth is to a considerable extent determined by SS leaders. In certain sectors of German agriculture, labor and finance there is also an appreciable SS influence. SS-Obergruppenführer Fritz Sauckel is Commissioner General for the Allocation of Labor. Baron Kurt von Schröder, the Cologne financial and industrial magnate in whose home the historic meeting between Hitler and von Papen took place (January 4, 1933,) is now an SS-Oberführer. SS-Brigadeführer Walter Granzow is Ppesident of the German Renten Bank (Deutsche Rentenbank.) The adjutant to the President of the German Reich Bank (Reichsbank) and Reich Minister of Economic Affairs is SS-Standartenführer Dr. August Schwedler. The Chief of the Chancellery of the Führer is an SS-Gruppenführer. Reichminister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery Lammers is an SS-Obergruppenführer. The same high SS rank is held by the Deputy of the Führer, Martin Bormann, in whose hands all the threads of the Party converge. In connection with transportation difficulties of the Russian campaign Hitler appointed SS-Standartenführer Jakob Werlin Inspector General of Motor Transport. Reichsstatthalter and Senior District Presidents belonging to the SS now rule about a dozen important provinces of the Reich. SS members constitute one third of the Reich Defense Commissioners. Penetration of SS men into the highest ranks of the regular armed forces, however, seems negligible.

(2) SS Ranks and Uniforms - The uniform of the General SS is entirely black except for a brown shirt. The cap has the national insignia, below which is the distinguishing skull and cross-bones (Totenkopf.) A red armlet, having a black swastika on a circular white ground is worn on the left arm. Below this is a band indicating what is believed to the number of the SS regiment (Standart The insignia of rank appear on the left lapel; the number on the right lapel is believed to indicate the number of the SS Company (Sturm.)

The Military SS has black uniforms similar to those of the

SS Ranks and Corresponding Ranks in the German Police, German Army, and U. S. Army.

SS Ranks

SS Unit	Corresponding SS Commander	Corresponding Units and Commanders			
		German Army		U.S. Army	
		Unit	Commander	Unit	Commander
	SS-Mann (Police: Anwärter)		Schütze Oberschütze (after 6 mos. service)		Private Private First Class
	SS-Sturmmann (Police: Unterwachtmeister)		Gefreiter		Lance Corporal
Die SS-Schar (7) or SS-Rotte (8)	SS-Rottenführer (Police: Rottwachtmeister)	Die Gruppe Der Trupp	Obergefreiter also Unteroffiziersanwärter	Squad	Corporal
Die SS-Schar	SS-Unterscharführer (Police: Wachtmeister)		Unteroffizier		Sergeant
	SS-Scharführer (Police: Oberwachtmeister)		Unterfeldwebel		Staff Sergeant
	SS-Oberscharführer (Police: Revier-Oberwachtmeister, Zugwachtmeister)		Feldwebel		First Sergeant
	SS-Hauptscharführer (Police: Hauptwachtmeister)		Oberfeldwebel		Master Sergeant

SS Ranks and Corresponding Ranks in the German Police, German Army, and U. S. Army.
(Continued)

SS Unit	Corresponding SS Commander	Corresponding Units and Commanders			
		Germany Army		U.S. Army	
		Unit	Commander	Unit	Commander
	SS-Sturmscharführer (Police: Hauptwachtmeister)		Stabsfeldwebel		Sergeant Major
Der SS-Zug	SS-Untersturmführer SS-Obersturmführer	Der Zug	Leutnant Oberleutnant	Platoon	Second Lieutenant First Lieutenant
Der SS-Sturm	SS-Hauptsturmführer	Die Kompanie	Hauptmann	Company	Captain
Der SS-Sturmbann	SS-Sturmbannführer SS-Obersturmbannführer	Das Bataillon	Major Oberstleutnant	Battalion	Major Lieutenant Colonel
Die SS-Standarte	SS-Standartenführer	Das Regiment	Oberst	Regiment	Colonel
Der SS-Abschnitt	SS-Oberführer (Generalmajor der Polizei)	Die Brigade	Generalmajor	Brigade	Brigadier General
Der SS-Abschnitt; das SS-Amt	SS-Brigadeführer (Generalmajor or Generalleutnant der Polizei)	Die Brigade Die Division	Generalmajor, Generalleutnant	Division Bureau	Brigadier General Major General
SS-Oberabschnitt, das SS-Hauptamt	SS-Gruppenführer* (Generalleutnant der Polizei)	Die Division	Generalleutnant	Division or Bureau	Major General

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SS Ranks and Corresponding Ranks in the German Police, German Army, and U. S. Army
(Continued)

SS Unit	Corresponding SS Commander	Corresponding Units and Commanders			
		Germany Army		U. S. Army	
		Unit	Commander	Unit	Commander
SS-Ober-abschnitt. SS-Hauptamt Chef d.Sicher-heitspolizei	SS-Obergruppen-führer* General der Waffen-SS (General der Polizei)	Das Korps	General der Infanterie etc.	Corps or Department	Lieutenant General
Chef der Ord-nungspolizei	SS-Oberstgruppen-führer*(General-oberst der Polizei)	Die Armee	General-oberst	Army	General
Die SS	Reichsführer-SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei*	Die Heeres-gruppe	General-feld-marshall	Group of Armies	-------

* The equation of the higher SS ranks to those of the army is highly problematical.

General SS. However, units serving with the army wear a field gray uniform largely identical with the field service uniform of the army. It is distinguishable from the latter by the position of the national insignia, which are worn on the left sleeve instead of on the right breast. Below this a black band is usually worn with the name of the unit, e.g., "Adolf Hitler" (Standarte.) The SS insignia of rank generally appear on the left side of the collar. Members of the SS-Verfügungstruppen wear the runic sign "ϟϟ" on the right side of the collar. The same sign appears on the right side of the SS helmet as well as on automobile license plates and other equipment. Members of the SS Deathhead Division wear a skull and cross bones on the right side of the collar instead of the "ϟϟ." In addition, the Military SS have shoulder straps indicating rank as are worn by the regular army. In contradistinction to the General SS the Military SS is equipped with regulation side arms. The General SS wears the SS dagger.

The nomenclature for ranks in the Military SS and General SS is the same. But the holder of a rank in the General SS is not entitled to equal rank in the Military SS. A lieutenant colonel of the General SS was observed to be holding the rank of captain in the Military SS; a major of the General SS to be a first lieutenant of the Military SS; a captain a master sergeant; a second lieutenant a sergeant.

In the first part of 1942 an unusually large number (fifteen) of prominent government officials was advanced to the high rank of SS-Obergruppenführer. About the same time the new rank of SS-Oberstgruppenführer was created and conferred on the Chief of the Order Police as well as on the Party Treasurer.

(3) The Reich Leader of the SS - Reichsführer-SS -

Heinrich Himmler became Reich Leader of the SS January 6, 1929. During the fourteen years of his leadership the SS developed from a group of 270 men into an organization numbering hundreds of thousands.

Himmler is the only individual in whose person all the lines of SS influence converge. Thus he is Chief of the German Police, Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of German Folkdom, Deputy of the Plenipotentiary for Administration, Reich Leader of the Party, Member of the Reichstag, and Prussian State Councillor. (See chart 1.) Himmler's position as Reichsführer-SS is particularly important, since he is responsible only to Hitler. No resort to intermediaries is needed to gain direct access to the Führer.

Himmler comes from an educated, Bavarian, Catholic, upper middle-class family. He served 1917-18 as an officer candidate in the Eleventh Bavarian Infantry Regiment. He graduated after the war from the agricultural section of the Munich Technical College. He took active part in the Hitler Putsch of 1923 and was at one time a protégé of Gregor Strasser, the organizing genius of the Party who subsequently became estranged.

Himmler exerts his influence largely through two sets of agencies: (1) the Central Offices (Hauptämter) of the Police and SS; (2) through his personal representatives in the Corps Areas and German-occupied countries, viz., the Higher Leaders of the SS and Police. His immediate assistants are a Chief Adjutant and a Police Adjutant.

(4) The Reich Command of the SS - Reichsführung-SS - The executive apex of the SS organization is the SS Reich Leader and the Main Office of his personal staff. This constitutes the Supreme Command of the entire SS. Under the Supreme Command (below c-4-a) of the entire SS are the High Command offices of the main branches of the SS: (1) the High Command of the General SS (below c-4-f); (2) the High Command of the Military SS (below c-4-g); (3) the High Command of the Security Service (SD) of the SS Reich Leader (above b-3-c). The High Command for matters concerning race and settlement is the Main Office for Race and Settlement.(below c-4-h).

The offices of the SS Reich Command are located in Berlin

unless otherwise stated.

(a) The Main Office for the Personal Staff of the Reich Leader of the SS - Hauptamt Persönlicher Stab des Reichsführers-SS - evolved from the adjutancy of the SS Reich Leader. This is now the central, supreme, command office for the entire SS (die oberste und zentrale Befehlsstelle der gesamten SS.) It is also a "catch all" for affairs of the Reichsführer which do not come under the jurisdiction of some other Hauptamt.

The Chief of the Personal Staff of the SS Reich Leader is SS-Obergruppenführer Karl Wolff, the same age as Himmler (born 1900), a graduate of a junior college (Gymnasium), infantry lieutenant in the World War, and former proprietor of an advertising agency.

The Main Office of the Personal Staff includes the following subsections:

1. The Press Bureau of the SS Reich Leader - Pressestelle RF 44.

2. The Culture "Referat" - das Kulturreferat - has charge of the SS Porcelain Factory at Allach near Munich. It is a "pet project" of Himmler and produces new-style, SS porcelain.

3. The Department of Cultural Research - Abteilung für kulturelle Forschung - supervises SS excavations to unearth prehistoric relics, supervises the publication of the results, and takes care of the excavation sites. It aims to correct the "biased", Greek, Roman, and clerical accounts of early German history.

4. The Study Society of "The Ancestral Heritage." - Studiengesellschaft "Das Ahnenerbe."

5. The Department of "Economic Aid" - Abteilung "Wirtschaftliche Hilfe" - handles questions connected with the liquidation of pre-1933 debts.

6. The"Fountainhead of Life" Association - Verein "Lebensborn" - is composed primarily of SS members. In its Mothers Homes it provides medical care at childbirth as well as pre-

and postnatal rest cures. It also accepts for discreet treatment premarital and extramarital confinement cases of racially sound mothers. Its homes are located in Steinhöring, Polzin, Klosterheide (Mark,) Hohehorst near Bremen, Wernigerode, Pernitz-Muggendorf (Lower Danube.)

7. The Administration of the Houses provided for SS Members attending colleges and universities - SS-Mannschaftshäuser.

8. The Bureau for the Four Year Plan - Dienststelle "Vierjahresplan" - handles the tasks assigned to the SS. These concern organizing and insuring the allocation of Labor in the Four Year Plan. Recently the SS gained indirect control over this whole field when SS-Obergruppenführer Fritz Sauckel was appointed Commissioner General for the Allocation of Labor in the Four Year Plan.

9. The Chief of the Protocol - Chef des Protokolls.

10. The Liaison Officers of the SS Reich Ministries and Party Bureaux.

(b) The Main Office for SS Personnel - SS-Personalhauptamt - handles all personnel questions of the officers corps for the entire SS. Its subdivisions:

1. Office for the Personnel Records of SS Leaders - Amt für Führerpersonalien. (See below c-8-f-3.)

2. Office for Prospective SS Leaders - Amt für Führernachwuchs.

3. Office of Training and Education - Amt Erziehung und Bildung.

4. The Inspector of SS Junker Schools - Inspekteur der SS-Junkerschulen - is also responsible for the further education and training of Junker School graduates. Besides the Junker Schools at Braunschweig and Tölz, the Leadership School (Führerschule)

of the General SS at Munich-Dachau is under his control.

(c) The Main Office of the SS Court - Hauptamt SS-Gericht. - is located in Starnberg-Munich. The SS Court is directly responsible to the SS Reich Leader. It deals with matters which come within the jurisdiction of a disciplinary court and a court of honor. It handles appeals for leniency, both those concerning disciplinary measures as well as those pertaining to criminal law.

For the duration of the war special SS courts for criminal offenses have been established for the following categories of SS and Police: full-time (hauptberuflich) members of the Reich Command of the SS, members of the SS-Verfügungstruppe and the SS Deathhead Formations (Verbände), members of the SS Junker Schools, full-time members of the staffs of Higher SS and Police Leaders who command the aforesaid formations (Verbände,) all formations (Verbände) of the Order Police, the entire Security Police, and all full-time (hauptberuflich) members of the Security Service. These special SS courts supplant courts-martial, assume their functions, and apply their laws and procedures. Special mixed SS and police courts sit in cases involving members of the police. Such a mixed SS and police court exists in Norway (SS und Polizeigericht Nord).

In August 1942 after the death of SS-Obergruppenführer Paul Scharfe at the age of sixty-six, Scharfe was succeeded as Chief of the SS Court by Lieutenant General of the Military SS Franz Breithaupt

The Main Office of the SS Court has the following subdivisions:

1. Office for Disciplinary Matters - Disziplinaramt.

2. Office for Law - Rechtsamt.

3. Liaison Office - Verbindungsamt. - This maintains liaison with other offices of the Party and Reich which have related interests.

(d) The Main Office for SS Administration and

Economic Matters - (SS-Verwaltungs-und Wirtschaftshauptamt) - handles budgetary and salary matters as well as all other economic matters.

Its subdivisions:

1. Office of the Budget - Amt Haushalt.

2. Office of Buildings - Amt Bauten.

Both 1. and 2. are identical with the Main Office of Budget and Buildings in the Reich Ministry of Interior. (See charts 2 and 3.)

3. Office of Economic Undertakings - Amt Wirtschaftsunternehmungen.

(e) Administrative Chief of the Guard Echelons of the National Socialist Party and Reich Treasurer of the SS - Verwaltungschef der Schutzstaffeln der NSDAP. und Reichskassenverwalte der SS. The finances of the SS come essentially from three sources: (1) the Reich Minister of Finance, who subsidizes the SS-Verfügungstruppe, the SS Junker Schools, the SS Deathhead Formations, and the Concentration Camp Headquarters (Kommandanturen;) (2) SS membership dues; (3) the proceeds from collections and similar activities of the SS. The use of Reich funds by military formations of the Party is not audited by the Reich after these funds pass into the hands of the Party Treasurer. The funds of the SS military formations are then transferred by him to the Administrative Chief of the Guard Echelons, who is a Ministerial Director in the Reich Ministry of Interior. To maintain unity in the financial administration of the SS the Administrative Chief of the Guard Echelons is also Reich Treasurer of the SS and as such administers also the proceeds from sources (2) and (3).

The administrative offices within the various SS Main Offices (see below f and h) are coordinated with one another and subordinated to the Administrative Chief of the Guard Echelons.

(f) The Main Office of the SS - SS-Hauptamt - is the High Command office (oberste Befehlsstelle) of the SS Reich Leader for the General SS and the barracked part of the SS. (The Command Office - see below g - which has since been created is believed to

bE responsible now for the barracked SS.)

The Chief of the SS Main Office since 1935 has been SS-Obergruppenführer August Heissmeyer. Heissmeyer fought in the World War as infantryman and aviator. He has university training in law and political economy as well as experience as a miner and technician in a dye factory. In 1940, at the age of forty-three he married Gertrud Scholz-Klink, Reich Women Leader and head of a number of National Socialist women's organizations. In his position as Inspector of the twenty-two National Political secondary schools (Napola, Heissmeyer has transformed these into centers for the propagation of SS ideas. Recently Berger has been mentioned as Chief of the SS-Hauptamt while Heissmeyer is said to be Leiter of the Amt Heissmeyer(?.

The subdivisions of the SS Main Office:

1. The Central Chancery - Zentralkanzlei (Zk.) - is the command office (Befehlsstelle) of the Chief of the SS Main Office. It is a coordinating and supervisory agency for the other subdivisions.

2. The Leadership Office - Führungsamt (I) - exercises some functions of a general staff for the General SS. It has charge of training, organization, assemblages of General SS units.

3. The Personnel Office - Personalamt (II) - handles personnel questions of all SS officers of the General SS from the rank of second lieutenant to captain. (See above c-4-b-1).

4. Liaison Officer with the SS Court - Verbindungsführer zum SS-Gericht (III.) (See above c-4-c-3.)

5. The Administration Office - Verwaltungsam (IV) - handles the administration of the SS Main Office. It is coordinated with other administration offices and subordinated to the Administrative Chief of the SS. (See above c-4-c.)

6. Office for Medical and Health Services - Sanitätsamt (V.) The different SS medical and health units are subordinate to this office.

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Each unit of the Military SS has attached to it an SS surgeon and SS dentist. Active SS surgeons and SS dentists of the future will receive preliminary SS military training and then obtain their professional training at the SS Medical Academy in Graz. The SS dentists, and presumably SS surgeons, are also ordered to periodic refresher courses.

Dental and presumably medical care is extended to SS families. Similar arrangements are believed to exist for the General SS. Many police surgeons are also SS surgeons. Recently the SS dental care has been intensified.

"Practically all the services of the military sanitation" in the German Army are said to be directed by SS members. In the winter of 1941/42 the lack of experienced German surgeons brought about a rise in the number of deaths from relatively slight wounds. The cases of exanthematic typhus, septicemia and other infections increased.

General Dr. Wolff at the beginning of the winter 1941/42 published an item placing the responsibility for inadequate medical and sanitary preparations on Dr. L. Conti. Dr. Conti is an SS Major General (Med.) -SS-Generalarzt - and chief of the German physicians (Reichsgesundheitsführer.) General Wolff advocated more practical instruction for German physicians by omission of ideologic courses, and immediate rehabilitation of Jewish physicians for military sanitation service. With the support of higher authorities Dr. Conti secured the refusal of General Wolff's first request. The second request resulted in a compromise: Jewish physicians were allowed to serve as auxiliary physicians in civil hospitals. In reprisal, the military commander mobilized all physicians up to the age of 60. (See below c-4-j.)

7. The Induction Office - Erfassungsamt (VI - is charged with the admittance of probationary and full members of the SS. It regulates transfers, releases and readmission of SS en-

listed men and noncommissioned officers. It maintains card catalogues with the personal record of all SS members. In addition, it computes the total strength of the SS.

8. The Office for Security Tasks - Amt für Sicherungsaufgaben (VII.) - plans the large-scale employment of SS units on special occasions, such as the presence of the Führer in public gatherings. It makes plans for the mobilization of the SS. These are worked out in collaboration with the High Command of the Armed Forces. It mobilizes reinforcements for the maneuvers of the SS Deathhead Regiments. In addition, it handles questions connected with the obligatory military service of SS members.

9. Office for Recruiting Military SS - Ergänzungsamt der Waffen-SS (VIII.) - (This office has probably been transferred to the Command Office of the Military SS. See below c-4-g.) The regional recruiting system seems to coincide with the SS Main Sections (SS-Oberabschnitte,) which in turn are geographically identical with the Corps Areas (Wehrkreise.)

10. The Procurement Office - Beschaffungsamt - procures equipment for the entire SS.

11. Office of Physical Training - Amt für Leibesübungen.

12. Office of Communications - Amt für Nachrichtenverbindungen (XI.)

13. Administrative Office for Veterans and Veterans' Dependents - Versorgungs-und Fürsorgeamt. (XII) - Veterans receive preferential treatment. (See below c-4-h-4.)

14. The Office of Education and Indoctrination - Schulungsamt (XIII) - is particularly concerned with indoctrination. Recently, however, the SS Main Office made arrangements with the German Association for People's Education (Deutsches Volksbildungswerk,) whereby the Military SS is to receive popularized instruction in general and cultural subjects.

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The Leader of the SS-Schulungsamt is also Inspector for the indoctrination (weltanschauliche Erziehung) of the Order Police.

The following Inspectorates and Inspectors are subordinate to the Chief of the SS Main Office. A more recent list omits 18, 19, 20 and adds 15.

15. Inspector of Motor Transport - Inspekteur des Kraftfahrwesens.

16. Inspector of the SS Cavalry - Inspekteur der SS-Reiterei.

17. Inspector of the SS Riding Schools - Inspekteur der SS-Reitschulen.

18. Inspectorate of the SS-Verfügungstruppen - Inspektion der SS-Verfugungstruppen.

19. The Leader of the SS Deathhead Regiments and Concentration Camps - Der Führer der SS-Totenkopfstandarten und K.L.

20. Inspectorate of the SS Frontier and Guard Units - Inspektion der SS-Grenz-und Wacheinheiten.

The following institutions are subordinate to the Chief of the SS Main Office and the related Offices and Inspectorates:

21. Welfare (?) Camp at Schleissheim near Munich - Hilfswerklager Schleissheim.

22. Trade School of the SS-Verfügungstruppen at St. Georgen - SS-VT.-Berufsschule St. Georgen.

23. The SS Training Camp at Dachau near Munich - SS-Übungslager Dachau.

24. The SS Convalescent Home at Sasbachwalden SS-Erholungsheim Sasbachwalden.

25. The SS Motor Transport School at Berne in Oldenburg - SS-Kraftfahrschule Berne. In 1942 there was also an SS Motor Transport School (SS-Kraftfahrschule) at Vienna-Schönbrunn.

26. The Main Riding Academy of the SS at Munich - SS-Hauptreitschule München.

27. The SS Remount Institute at Hamburg - SS-Remonte-Anstalt Hamburg.

(g) Command Office of the Military SS - Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS. In 1939 the administration centers for the two branches of the militarized SS were (1) Chief of the Administration of the SS-Verfügungstruppen (Leiter der Truppenverwaltung der SS-Verfügungstruppen) at Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 188, and (2) Chief of the Administration of the SS Deathhead Formations (Leiter der Truppenverwaltung der SS-Totenkopfverbände) in Oranienburg. Early in 1941 the former office for administration of the SS-Verfügungstruppen at Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 188, appears with a new designation as Main Office of the SS Command (SS-Führungshauptamt). Late in 1941 the Command Office of the Military SS (Kommandoamt der Waffen-SS) can be identified. There is good reason for assuming that most functions pertaining to the Military SS are now concentrated in the new Command Office. The organization of the Command Office seems to be quite complex, consisting of at least six Main Offices (Hauptämter), which are presumably subdivided into Offices (Ämter). Main Office VI, which has been identified, is concerned with the education, indoctrination, and the care of SS troops (Schulung und Truppenbetreuung). Also identified is the Office for Medical and Health Services (Sanitätsamt.)

The Chief of the Command Office of the Military SS is SS-Gruppenführer Max Jüttner. Significantly, Jüttner is one of the few SS officers known to have served as a general staff officer in the World War. He became an active officer of the field artillery in 1907 and in 1918 was general staff officer of the 119th Infantry Division. Until 1933 he belonged to the conservative Stahlhelm. In 1940 Jüttner was SA.-Obergruppenführer and Chief of the Command Office (Führungsamt) in the SA. High Command. Should he still retain this

position the use of the SA. as an auxiliary of the SS would be facilitated.

(h) The Main Office for Race and Settlement - Rasse-und Siedlungshauptamt - handles all matters concerning family and ancestry of SS members, and seeks to rejuvenate German farming by the settlement of selected SS families.

The Chief of this office for many years was the Reich Minister of Agriculture Darré. Herbert Backe, his successor as Reich Minister, is also a member of the SS. Himmler himself is by training and inclination strongly interested in agriculture. When appointed Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of German Folkdom (following the conquest of Poland) Himmler leaned heavily on the SS for the execution of his resettlement program.

The Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (VM.) under SS-Obergruppenführer Werner Lorenz had previously collected material on racial Germans abroad. The Central Office for Emigrants (Einwandererzentralstelle or EWZ) was then created as an adjunct to the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service. An SS Colonizing Staff (SS-Ansiedlungsstab) at Litzmannstadt together with a Resettlement Command (Umsiedlungskommando) now operate in the field. Six hundred and thirty SS students are said to be attached to these latter formations (summer 1941.)

Between 500,000 and 600,000 racial Germans from Southern Tyrol, Lithuania, Esthonia, Latvia, Volhynia, Galicia, the Narew Area, the Government General, Bessarabia, the Bukovina, and the Dobruja have been resettled in Reich-controlled areas. Also assisting in these operations are the SS medical and health service, the SS Main Sections (c-6-c-2) Alpenland, Northwest, Baltic, Fulda-Werra, South, Southeast, and SS Main Office (c-6-f), the Vienna National Political School, and the SS Riding School at Hamburg. Aside from the SS, the National Socialist Folk Welfare units, the SA., and medical units of the Armed Forces collaborated with Reich Commissar Himmler.

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Members of the Reich Commissar's staff and SS Main Office for Race and Settlement maintain close relations with the Reich Office for Space Organization (Reichstelle für Raumordnung.) The latter is said to have prepared the geopolitical plans for the partition of Poland in October 1939.

The subdivisions of the SS Main Office for Race and Settlement follow:

1. Administration Office - Verwaltungsamt. This is coordinated with other SS administration offices and subordinated to the Administrative Chief of the SS. (See above c-4-c.)

2. The Office of Family and Blood Relationships - Sippenamt - handles the petitions of SS members who intend to marry. Both parties submit to a medical examination and bring evidence of sound heredity and Aryan origin. Witnesses attest the political reliability and good character of the prospective bride. The resort of last appeal is the SS Reich Leader. The independent units of the SS maintain Genealogical Offices (Sippenpflegestellen) to aid the individual SS members in collecting data.

3. The Office for Racial Matters - Rassenamt - seeks to maintain uniform standards in the racial entrance examinations. It also trains the racial specialists (Referenten with the SS units.

4. The Settlement Office - Siedlungsamt - is in charge of establishing selected SS families in suburban SS colonies and on farms.

Arrangements between the SS and Hitler Youth exist, whereby the Farm Service of the Hitler Youth (Landdienst der HJ.) is to become a reservoir from which men will be recruited for the Military and General SS. Former members of the Farm Service who complete their period of enlistment in the Military SS (4 or 12 years) are eligible for settlement on new farms as these become available. The Defence Farmers (Wehrbauern) will be established preferably in stra-

tegic areas where men with military training may be needed.

(i) The Main Office for the Security of the Reich - Reichssicherheitshauptamt - is identical with the office bearing this name at the Reich Ministry of Interior and is considered also part of the SS organization. Together with the Main Office for Security (Sicherheits-Hauptamt) it constitutes the High Command office of the Security Service of the SS Reich Leader. (See above B-3-e and chart 6.)

(j) The Reich Surgeon of the SS - Reichsarzt-SS - is directly subordinate to the SS Reich Leader. (See above c-4-f-6.) At present (1942) the Reich Surgeon of the SS is SS-Gruppenführer and Generalleutnant of the Military SS Prof. Dr. Grawitz. Grawitz is also Reich Surgeon of the Police. (See chart 1.) The medical personnel of the police and SS is at many points identical.

(k) The Chief of the Order Police - Chef der Ordnungspolizei - belongs to the SS Reich Command. (See b-3-c-1.) He ranks as Chief of a Main Office.

The personnel of the SS Main Offices is composed of full-time, paid (hauptamtlich) SS commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

(5) The Higher Leaders of the SS and Police - Höhere SS-und Polizeiführer - are perhaps with few exceptions the most powerful executives of the regional SS and police organization. Each Leader commands a mobile striking force to crush any serious opposition to National Socialist rule in his area.

A Higher SS and Police Leader is established within each Corps Area of the Reich. In addition, there is a Leader in the Protectorate, in the Government General and other German-occupied eastern regions, in the Netherlands, and in Norway. Recently SS-Brigadeführer and Generalmajor der Polizei Oberg was appointed Higher SS and Police Leader in Paris.

The Higher SS and Police Leaders are delegates and permanent

representatives of the SS Reich Leader and Chief of the German Police. They are his commissioners for police and SS tasks, as well as other duties assigned to them. Thus SS Reich Leader Himmler made the Higher Leaders at Königsberg, Danzig, Posen, and Breslau his commissioners in executing his duties as Reich Commissar for Strengthening German Folkdom.

The forces at the command of each of the Higher SS and Police Leader are: (1) The General SS of the Corps Area, which is organized as an SS Main Section (SS-Oberabschnitt.) The Higher Leader has permanent command of this unit. (2) The Order Police, Security Police, and Security Service, which the Higher Leader commands in certain contingencies. (3) The Military SS, commanded by the Higher Leader in time of peace. Provisions are believed to have been made to organize one division of General SS and one division of Military SS in each Corps Area.

The Higher Leader's staff is composed of (1) the Staff Leader of the SS Main Section in the Corps Area, (2) the Inspector of the Security Police and Security Service within the Corps Area, and (3) the Inspector of the Order Police, usually with the rank of brevet major general of the police (char. Generalmajor der Polizei.) In the Government General the Higher SS and Police Leader has a Commander (Befehlshaber) of the Order Police and a Commander of the Security Police attached to his staff. These seem analogous to the Inspectors mentioned above. In addition, the Higher Leader commands the Selbstschutz formations of racial Germans. The staff of Higher SS and Police Leaders in other occupied areas is believed to follow this same pattern with appropriate modifications. (See diagrams b-3-b.)

(6) The General SS - die Allgemeine SS - (a) General - The General SS is the continuation of the original SS organization. Its mission is substantially that of the entire SS as described above under "1. General Observations." The special mission of the General

SS is to maintain liaison with professional SS units in the police, the Military SS, and Security Service. These must not be allowed to go astray from Party ideology as a result of narrow professional specialization. An additional special mission is to give pre-military training to thosw who still lack military training and post-military refresher courses to those who have already had military training.

The bulk of the members of the General SS is engaged in other occupations. Many members hold key positions in the State, Party, and private economic life. It is this far-flung dispersion of the General SS throughout the population which constitutes a particular element of SS strength and keeps the SS leaders in touch with the pulse of the nation.

(b) Strength Statistics of the General SS -

1. Total Strength: 200,000 in 1936. This figure apparently includes the General SS, Military SS, and other SS Formations. Source: SS Reich Leader Himmler.

240,000 in 1939. This figure is specifically stated as that of the General SS only. Source: Gunter d'Alquen, editor of "Das Schwarze Korps."

200,000 to 300,000 on November 1, 1939. This estimate is believed to include all SS formations. Source: M.I.D.

240,000 early part of 1940. This figure is specifically stated as applying only to the General SS. Source: Herbert Grau, head of the SS Reich Leader's Press Bureau.

The strength of presumably all SS formations is placed (July, 1942) by a Swedish newspaper at 750,000.

2. The Active Strength of the General SS - is made up of the full-time, paid staffs of the SS Main Sections, SS Sections, and SS Regiments. At the beginning of 1941 there are believed to have been 20 SS Main Sections, 43 SS Sections, 124 SS

Foot Regiments, 20 Mounted Regiments, 14 Signal Corps Battalions, 14 Combat Engineers Battalions. The staff strength of each of these various units is unknown. However, the total strength of all staffs may be 2,000 to 10,000. Many former members of these staffs are now with the armed forces and have been replaced by older men.

3. Strength of the Trained Reserve of the General SS - All General SS members have received at least the rudiments of military training. (See below c-6-i.)

There are three main groups of SS reserves:

a. The "active" General SS - aktive Allgemeine SS - comprising men usually between 18 and 35. This group is not active in the military sense of full-time service. It receives military training (in addition to that already obtained in the armed forces) in its free time and presumably at summer encampments. The first five years of training are intensive. After the age of 25 the training relaxes somewhat to permit more time for family obligations.

b. The SS Reserve - SS Reserve - comprises the men from 35 to 45 and corresponds to the Landwehr of the German Army. It is drawn from "active" SS members who at 35 apply for admittance.

c. The SS Cadre Section - SS-Stammabteilung - comprises men from the SS Reserve who at the age of 45 apply for admittance. It corresponds to the Landsturm of the Germany Army.

Insufficient data forbid an itemized estimate of strength for a, b, and c.

At the end of 1941 it was estimated by one source that only half of the General SS had been absorbed into the armed forces. Making allowances for subsequent increases in General SS strength, for men lost to the armed forces, and for indispensable SS members in key positions, it seems that the effective strength of the General SS

which could be mobilized immediately lies between 100,000 and 200,000 men. This group while comprising many older men would contain a considerable number from the "active" General SS.

4. Untrained Reserve - Strictly speaking there is no untrained reserve of the General SS, but rather a reserve with various degrees of military training.

5. The Police and Constabulary - must be considered as a well-trained, well-equipped auxiliary of the SS. Identical leadership in the higher central and regional executive offices of the SS and police should insure prompt and close collaboration.

6. The SA. and Other Semimilitary Organizations - are less closely integrated with the SS than the police. Yet in certain contingencies they would collaborate with the SS. (See above c-4-g.)

(c) Organization of the General SS -

1. Reich High Command of the General SS - The Reich Commander of the General SS is SS Reich Leader Himmler. The High Command Office is the Main Office of the SS (SS-Hauptamt.) (See above c-4-f.)

2. The SS Main Sections - SS-Oberabschnitte - are the largest regional units of the General SS. Their territory coincides with that of military Corps Areas (Wehrkreise.) They are designated according to their geographical location, e. g., Northeast, Baltic, etc. The headquarters of an SS Main Section is situated often in the headquarter's city of the Corps Area.

The Commander of an SS Main Section (Führer des SS-Oberabschnitts) ranks usually as SS-Obergruppenführer or SS-Gruppenführer. Eventually it seems that all SS Main Sections will be commanded by the Higher Leaders of the SS and Police. This is the case already in SS Main Sections Northeast, Spree, Rhine, Danube, Vistula and perhaps other Main Sections. Sepp Dietrich, Commander of the SS Main Section

Spree, which includes Berlin, is also General of the Military SS.

The Commander of an SS Main Section is assisted by a staff.

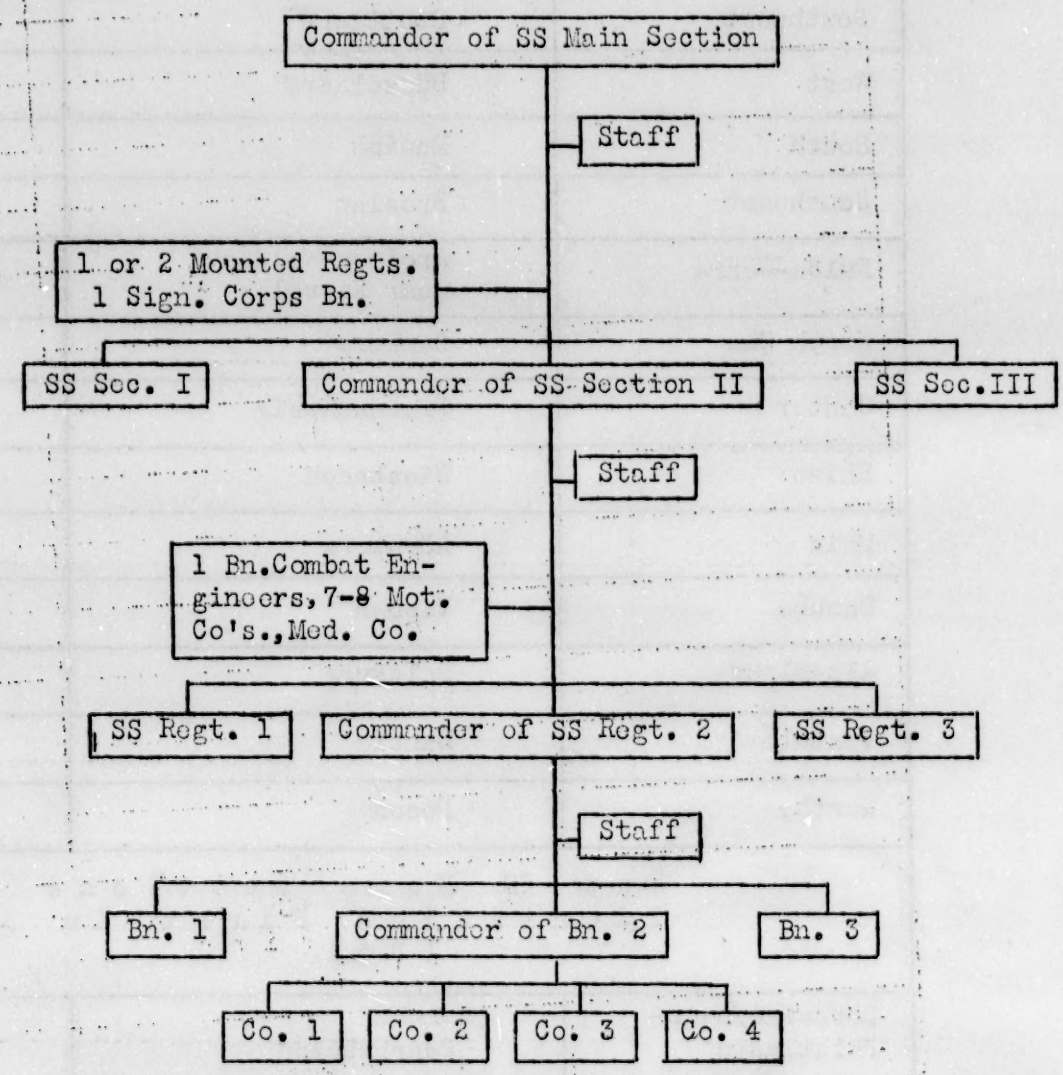
SS Main Sections in first part of 1941

SS Main Section SS-Oberabschnitt	Headquarters	Corps Area
Northeast	Königsberg/Pr.	I
Baltic	Stettin	II
Spree	Berlin-Steglitz	III
Elbe	Dresden	IV
Southwest	Stuttgart	V
West	Düsseldorf	VI
South	Munich	VII
Southeast	Breslau	VIII
Fulda-Werra	Arolsen-Waldeck near Kassel	IX
North Sea	Hamburg	X
Center	Braunschweig	XI
Rhine	Wiesbaden	XII
Main	Nürnberg	XIII
Danube	Vienna	XVII
Alpenland	Salzburg	XVIII
Vistula	Danzig	XX
Warthe	Posen	XXI
New SS Main Sections Identified First In 1941.		
Lorraine/Saar-Palatinate	Saarbrücken	?
Northwest	The Hague	?
North	Oslo	?

The strength of an SS Main Section is believed to be roughly equivalent to that of a division. The SS Main Section is divided geographically into SS Sections, each of whose strength approximates a brigade.

All the SS Mounted Regiments (SS-Reiterstandarten) and SS Signal Corps Battalions (SS-Nachrichten-Sturmbanne) of an SS Main Section are under direct command of Main Section headquarters. Thus, on an average, there are one or two SS Mounted Regiments and one SS Signal Corps Battalion attached to the SS Main Section Headquarters.

Typical Organization of an SS Main Section



NB. The organization of Sections I and III the same as Section II, of Regiment 1 and 3 the same as Regiment 2, of Battalion 1 and 3 the same as Battalion 2.

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3. SS Sections - SS-Abschnitte - are organized geographically within an SS Main Section.

SS Brigades or Sections at the beginning of 1941

Corps Area	Headquarters	SS Section (Abschnitt) Number
I	Königsberg	VII
I	Allenstein/Pr.	XXII
II	Stettin	XIII
II	Schwerin	XXXIII
III	Berlin-Steglitz	III
III	Frankfurt (Oder)	XII
III	Berlin-Steglitz	XXIII
IV	Chemnitz	II
IV	Halle (Saale)	XVIII
IV	Reichenberg	XXXVII
V	Stuttgart	X
V	Karlsruhe	XIX
V	Konstanz	XXIX
VI	Essen	V
VI	Münster	XVII
VI	Dortmund	XXV
VII	München (Munich)	I
VII	Augsburg	XXXII
VIII	Breslau	VI
VIII	Hirschberg (Riesengeb.)	XXI
VIII	Oppeln	XXIV
IX	Weimar	XXVII
IX	Kassel	XXX
X	Bremen-Horn	XIV
X	Altona-Elbe	XV
X	Kiel	XX
XI	Hannover (Hanover)	IV
XI	Dessau	XVI
XII	Koblenz a.Rh.	XI
XII	Neustadt a.d.W.	XXXIV
XIII	Würzburg	IX
XIII	Bayreuth	XXVIII
XIII	Karlsbad	XXXVIII
XVII	Linz	VIII
XVII	Wien (Vienna)	XXXI
XVIII	Graz	XXXV
XVIII	Innsbruck	XXXVI
XX	Danzig	XXVI
XXI	Gnesen	XXXXII
XXI	Litzmannstadt (Lodz)	XXXXIII
Sections XXXX and XXXXI have not been identified.		
-	Prag (Prague)	XXXIX

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The Commander of an SS Section (Führer des SS-Abschnitts) ranks usually as SS-Oberführer or SS-Brigadeführer. He is assisted by a staff. An SS Section, roughly equivalent to a brigade, usually consists of two or three SS regiments, which are geographically separated. Under direct command of SS Section headquarters are all the SS Combat Engineer Battalions (SS-Pionier-Sturmbanne,) the SS Motorized Companies (SS-Kraftfahr-Stürme,) and SS Medical Companies (SS-Sanitäts-Stürme) of the Section. There are believed to be, on an average, one battalion of SS Combat Engineers, seven or eight SS Motorized Companies, and at least one SS Medical Company attached to each SS Section.

4. SS Regiments - SS Standarten - which compose an SS Section are usually stationed in different localities within an SS Section. Early in 1941 there were at least 124 SS Foot Regiments. At the beginning of 1940 there were 20 SS Mounted Regiments (SS-Reiterstandarten.) They are numbered with Arabic numerals, e.g., 6.Standarte (Foot Regt.), or R. 8 (Eight Mounted Regt.) In addition, the SS Regiment often has a name, e.g.,1. Stand. "Carl Laforce". (Incomplete list of SS Regiments, Appendix, Part 6.)

An SS Regiment (SS-Standarte) is commanded by an SS-Standartenführer. Its normal strength is three battalions (Sturmbanne.)

5. SS Battalions - SS-Sturmbanne - are commanded usually by an SS-Sturmbannführer (major) or SS-Obersturmbannführer (lieutenant colonel.) The normal strength is four SS Companies (SS-Stürme.)

The numbers of the Signal Corps Battalions (SS-Nachrichtensturmbanne) and Combat Engineer Battalions (SS-Pionier Sturmbanne) run consecutively for the entire Reich. They are designated: N 8 or Na. 8 for Eight SS Signal Corps Bn.; Pi. St. 7 or Pi. 7 for Seventh SS Combat Engineers Bn.

6. SS Companies - SS-Stürme - are commanded normally by an SS-Hauptsturmführer (captain) and are subdivided into Züge (platoons) and Scharen (squads.) The companies of a SS Regiment are numbered. Thus "SS-Mann 12/54" belongs to the Twelfth Company of the 54th SS Regiment.

SS Motorized Companies appear to be numbered consecutively for the entire Reich. SS Motorized Company 314 (SS-Kraftfahrsturm) is abbreviated "K 314."

(d) Personnel of the General SS - Younger personnel is drawn almost exclusively from the Hitler Youth. At the age of eighteen the SS candidate (SS-Bewerber) from the Hitler Youth is accepted as a probationary member (SS-Anwärter.) On completion of his labor and military service he submits to intensive ideological indoctrination and receives instruction concerning the SS code of honor and SS marriage regulations. The following November 9th he swears that he and his family and posterity (Sippe) will adhere to the principles of the SS. He is now a full member of the SS and may wear the SS dagger. He is also bound by the SS code of honor.

A number of older SS members comes from the SA. High SS rank appears to be conferred on individuals prominent in public life. The aristocracy, the upper middle classes, and men with university training are strongly represented.

A part of the officers and noncommissioned officers of the General SS comes from the men who have served in the militarized SS-Verfügungstruppe.

Physical requirements for entry into the SS are high. SS members, even older members, must also maintain certain standards of physical fitness. (See below c-6-i.)

The exact age-structure of SS personnel is not known. However, the SS numbered 52,000 in 1933. The youngest man in this group is now (1942) about 28. Assuming that an influx of older men has compensated for diminution of the original 52,000 through death and other

causes, it can be assumed that at least one-fifth to one-sixth of the General SS belongs to the age-group above 28.

For the offices of the SS Reich Command which deal with personnel questions see above c-4-b, c-4-f-3, c-4-f-7.

(e) Finances of the General SS - The principal sources of income for the General SS, according to semioffical sources, are SS membership dues; the proceeds from collections and similar activities. The income from collections is admittedly large.

The staffs of the SS Main Sections, SS Sections, and SS Regiments are full-time, paid employees. However, they receive assistance from unpaid, honorary SS workers. Presumably the rates of pay for full-time SS members are at least equivalent to the pay-scales of the German Government for similar work. (See above c-4-e.)

(f) Supply and Equipment - Very little information is available on this subject. However the fact that in 1939 there were only 36 SS Motorized Companies, while now (1940-41) the 314th SS Motorized Company has been identified, seems to indicate a great increase in motorized equipment for the General SS. SS equipment is believed identical with that of the German armed forces and to come from the same sources. The Procurement Office (see above c-4-f-10) of the SS Main Office secures all SS equipment.

(g) Mobilization System - Orders for a general mobilization of the General SS can be given by the Führer, the Reich Leader of the SS, and possibly by others. Regional mobilization of the General SS within a Corps Area, i.e., an SS Main Section, can be ordered by the regional Higher Leader of the SS and Police. (See above c-5.)

The Main Office of the SS (c-4-f) is particularly charged with mobilization tasks, especially its subdivisions: the Leadership Office (2,) the Induction Office (7,) and the Office for Security Tasks (8.) The Office for Security Tasks works out mobilization plans in collaboration with the High Command of the Armed Forces.

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Mobilization is greatly facilitated by the existence of active, full-time, paid staffs of the SS Main Sections, Sections, and Regiments in well over a hundred localities throughout the Reich.

(h) Strategic and Tactical Doctrines - The Strategic and tactical doctrines of the SS are believed to parallel the doctrines current in the German Armed Forces. Much stress is placed on the offensive. The aggressive spirit of the SS surpasses that of the regular German army and at times borders on rashness. Certain Military SS and SS Police units have revealed a lack cohesion in attacking. Advance units failed to maintain communications with rearward units and were at times in danger of encirclement. Subordinate SS commanders display even greater independence than is usual in the regular armed forces and are known to attack on their own initiative.

(i) Training, Morale, and Efficiency - Most younger SS men have received six months of semi-military training in the Labor Service and two years training in the German Armed Forces. Many older members saw service in the First World War.

Attached to the various regiments of the General SS are Training Companies (Ausbildungsstürme.) It is not known whether these companies exist merely for those SS members without initial military training. However, it is certain that all SS members receive a vigorous course of instruction until the age of 25. This is obtained at the weekly drills and at summer encampments.

SS members are expected to acquire the Reich Sport Insignia and the SA. Defence Insignia.

The Reich Sport Insignia may be obtained by passing one examination in each of the following five categories: (1) swimming over 300 meters; (2) high-jumping or broad-jumping, ski-jumping, agility in the use of the vaulting-horse; (3) running 100, 400 or 1500 meters; (4) throwing the discus and javelin, shot-and rock-put, agility with parallel bars and the horizontal bar, swimming, skating, rowing,

paddling, weight-lifting, gliding, shooting; (5) walking (Laufen) over 10,000 meters or endurance-march, swimming, skating, skiing, cycling, rowing, paddling, riding, cross-country run with the motor-cycle.

The exercises to meet the requirements of the SA. Defence Insignia fall into three main groups. (1) Physical exercises: 100 meter dash; broad-jump; shot-put; club-throwing, which simulates the use of German hand-grenades equipped with a handle; 3,000 meter run. (2) Basic exercises: 25 kilometer march with full equipment, shooting with small caliber arms, throwing clubs (hand-grenades) at a target, and other exercises not mentioned. (3) "Terrain Sport" (Geländesport) analysis and utilization of terrain, camouflage, estimating distance, etc. These exercises must be repeated yearly.

After acquiring the Reich Sport Insignia and the SA. Defence Insignia the SS man may try for the SS Achievement Insignia (SS-Leistungsabzeichen.) Its requirements are unknown, but apparently more rigorous.

Indoctrination proceeds apace with physical and military training. Disloyalty is an unpardonable offence in the SS code of h honor. The SS owes its rapid rise more to its relatively unblemished record of loyalty than perhaps to any other single factor. The next virtue in the SS code of honor is obedience - blind, trusting obedience to the SS Leaders. In order to educate SS men to absolute honesty and respect for state and private property, beginning in 1936 all locks were removed from lockers in SS barracks. The results are said to be good. Truthfulness is another virtue held up to SS men. The word of an SS man is to be as good as a written agreement. An SS man who tends toward drunkeness must givenhis word of honor not to touch alcohol for two or three years. Should he break his word of honor he is expected to act in accordance with the old law of soldiers and presumably commit suicide. Should he refuse to give his word of honor, he is discharged from the SS.

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The following SS institutions are known or assumed to be connected with the training of the General SS: the Leadership School of the General SS (Führerschule der Allgemeinen SS) at Munich-Dachau, the SS Training Camp (SS-Übungslager) at Dachau, the Main Riding Academy of the SS (SS-Hauptreitschule) at Munich, the SS Riding Academy (SS-Reiterschule) at Hamburg, the SS Motor Transport School (SS-Kraftfahrschule) at Berne in Oldenburg. Probably the training institutions of the Military SS (see below c-7-i) are utilized also by the General SS.

The military efficiency of the General SS is believed to be reasonably high.

(j) SS Strongholds - Unconfirmed reports state that two pill boxes have been installed on every elevated railway station in Berlin. The SS is also said to occupy apartments at strategic intersections in the capital and to control the approaches to Berlin.

The SS suburban settlements at Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere constitute potential strongholds in time of civil strife. It is possible that the SS Defence Farmers (Wehrbauern) are concentrated not only on the frontiers but also in politically uncertain ares of the Reich.

(7) The Military SS -Waffen-SS - (a) General - Armed SS units existed from the very beginning of the National Socialist regime. The SS Staff Guard Adolf Hitler (SS-Stabswache Adolf Hitler) paraded May 1, 1933, equipped with steel helmets and carbines. Shortly thereafter the organization of Hitler's own regiment, the Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler, was completed under command of Sepp Dietrich and stationed in Berlin. Subsequently Standarte SS 1 "Deutschland" was organized and stationed in Munich, Standarte SS 2 "Germania," in Hamburg, Arolsen and Radolfzell, the SS Signal Corps Battalion in Dresden. Then the Standarte SS 3 "Der Führer" was organized in former Austria and stationed at Vienna, Klagenfurt, and Graz. These

full-time, barracked SS Formations are designated SS-Verfügungstruppen (VT.) In peace and war they are at the exclusive disposal of the Führer.

The SS Deathhead Formations (SS-Totenkopfverbände) constitute a second branch of the Military SS. Originally they were volunteers drawn from the General SS and employed to replace the Storm Troopers (SA.) in guarding the concentration camps. They still perform this function and other tasks connected with state security. Their unsavory reputation for cruelty hardly seems exaggerated.

Formations from both branches of the Military SS have fought with the German armed forces almost from the beginning of the present war.

The pre-war missions of the Military SS were to provide absolutely reliable protection for the Führer, to guard the concentration camps, and to constitute a mobile striking force to crush any internal disorder. The expansion of the Military SS now in progress creates a loyal, armed corps to quell disorder within the Reich and suppress any future incipient mutiny of the armed forces. The distribution of the SS Divisions on the Russian Front late this spring (1942) shows two SS Divisions in the Northern Sector, two in the Central Sector, two in the Southern Sector - a convenient distribution for dealing with mutiny, which of course does not imply that the distribution was not dictated by other considerations. The expansion of the Military SS prevents the dispersion of the General SS through induction into the regular armed forces. Members of the General SS are already found in considerable numbers among all branches of the Wehrmacht and constitute, no doubt, valuable listening posts for the Security Service of the SS Reich Leader (see b-3-e.) However, continued induction of General SS members into the Wehrmacht would have immobilized large numbers of the most loyal supporters of the regime, whereas concentrated in formations of the Military SS they can be withdrawn as fighting units and employed at the discretion of

the Führer. The formation of new units of Military SS, recruited largely from former non-adherents of the SS, also serves to divert charges that the SS is not making a sufficient sacrifice of life in the present conflict. This diversion of public opinion is aided by increased emphasis in German news on the military feats of the SS. Actually a considerable fraction of the old, loyal General SS is still in civil life. Lest its ubiquity provoke criticism, SS men in Austria are said to be forbidden to wear their uniforms.

Reports of friction between the Military SS and the German armed forces are perennial. Himmler, the officer candidate of the World War, seems in his early days in Berlin to have sought admittance into circles frequented by the General Staff. In this he failed and his failure was aggravated by the fact that the late Hühnlein, Leader of the National Socialist Mounted Corps, and Hierl, Leader of the Reich Labor Service, both former general staff officers, succeeded where he had failed. The SS criticized the Army as reactionary. However, after the changes of February 1938 there was greater co-operation between the two. Friction increased again with the rapid expansion of the Military SS in the present war. Members of both forces are reported at certain times and in certain areas to have displayed reluctance in saluting or to have omitted this amenity altogether. Members of the armed forces claim that the feats of the Military SS obtain an undeserved share of publicity. The Wehrmacht looks askance at the growing power and independence of the Military SS. Unconfirmed reports speak of recriminations between Hitler and the generals of the Wehrmacht, Hitler charging the Wehrmacht with wanton sacrifice of SS troops, the Wehrmacht replying that the losses result from recklessness and lack of skill. Notwithstanding repeated rumors of dissensions between Wehrmacht and SS the German military machine does not seem materially weakened. In fact complimentary remarks and frank admiration for the Military SS are not infrequent among the other branches of the Armed Forces.

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For ranks and uniforms of the Military SS see above c-2.

(b) Strength Statistics of the Military SS. -

(1) Active Military SS. - A reliable source estimated that there were in the early part of 1942 at least twelve SS divisions and five SS police divisions in the field. In addition, regiments and smaller units were stationed in Germany and German-occupied Europe. The strength of the Military SS is still decidedly on the increase. Rumors speak of twenty to forty divisions.

2. Trained Reserve - Members of the General SS still in civil life constitute a trained or semi-trained reserve of the Military SS. In the early part of 1942 the strength of this category is believed to have been between 100,000 and 200,000. The police on duty within the Reich and those in police-training battalions constitute a trained reserve for the SS police divisions. Lack of adqquate data forbids a numerical estimate. However, with an acute shortage of police for domestic duty it seems that few could be spared from this source.

(c) Organization of the Military SS - 1. Relation to the other Armed Forces - An official statement of the German General Staff (September 17, 1941) declared that the Military SS is in principle under the command of the SS Reich Leader, however, that in the present war several units of the Military SS are under temporary command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army for performance of military missions. Members of these formations are soldiers in regard to rights and duties. Nevertheless the SS Reich Leader directs the indoctrination of SS soldiers and retains the right of substitution. In the latter part of 1940 Hitler is believed to have assured the Army that the strength (in peace time?) of the Military SS would not exceed 5-10% of the peacetime strength of the Army. It was reported in the early part of 1942 that the Military SS had achieved independent status as a sort of fourth arm.

2. The Commanders of the Military SS - Hitler is supreme commander of Military SS by virture of his position as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and as supreme Commander of the entire SS.

There is considerable evidence that some, if not all, SS divisions operate on more or less independent missions, being shifted from one corps to another after completion of a particular task. A reliable Polish source now (September 1942) speaks of an SS Army Corps composed of two SS divisions. This SS Corps' numerical strength totaled forty thousand men; a large part was located on the French Channel Coast near Caen and Vernouil.

The senior SS general is Josef ("Sepp") Dietrich. Dietrich, now (1942) fifty, was born in Bavarian Suabia, received a meager education (Volksschule,) and during the World War rose to Deputy First Sergeant. He holds the rank of General of the Military SS (General der Waffen-SS.) i.e., a rank often held by German army corps commanders Dietrich commands the SS-Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler, now expanded into a larger formation.

Max Jüttner, Chief of the Command Office of the Military SS, has professional military qualifications. Jüttner now Generalleutnant der Waffen-SS (Major General, U.S.A.) served more than ten years as an active officer of the former Imperial Army, including service as divisional general staff officer. (See above c-6-g.)

3. Units of the Military SS - The SS divisio is believed to be somewhat smaller and more maneuvrable than the normal motorized division of the Germany Army. Save certain SS Police divisions, all SS divisions are believed to be motorized. The following units have been identified:

a. SS-Division "Adolf Hitler (motorized - is believed to have been formed from the Leibstandarte-SS "Adolf Hitler."

Commanding Officer: General of the Military SS Sepp Dietrich. (See above c-2.)

The Leibstandarte-SS was mentioned in April, 1942, at Tanganrog on the Sea of Azov.

b. SS Division "Reich" (motorized)-

Commanding Officer: Generalleutnant Paul Hausser, (62 years old,) listed late in 1940 as Inspector of the SS-Verfügungstruppe.

G.S.O.1: SS-Sturmbannführer Ostendorff.

Composition: Standarte SS 1 "Deutschland" and Standarte SS 3 "Der Führer," possibly other Standarten, SS-Verfügungstruppe Artillery Regiment (A.R.), Divisional Armored Reconnaissance Battalion (P.A.A. Panzeraufklärungabteilung,) Combat Engineers Battalion, Signal Corps Battalion, Motorized Divisional Trains (Kraftfahrkol.) and Medical Company (San. Kp.)

The division was formed from previously independent regiments. It fought with great dash in Poland and the West, at times incurring casualties through over-confidence.

c. SS-Division -

Commanding Officer: Generalleutnant Demmelhuber, former commander of Standarte SS 2 "Germania."

d. SS-Division -

Commanding Officer: Generalleutnant Schmidt (probably Schmitt.)

e. SS Police Division - SS-Polizei-division -

Commanding Officers: (1) (Western campaign) Generalleutnant Pfeffer-Wildenbruch, (2) (Russian campaign until Aug. 10, 1941) Generalleutnant der Polizei Arthur Mülverstedt, killed while attacking the Luga Position near Leningrad, (3) Generalmajor der-Waffen-SS Walter Krüger.

G.S.O.1: ?

Composition: Police Rifle Regiment 1 (Pol. Sch. R.1, i.e., Polizei-Schützen-Regiment 1), Police Rifle Regiment 2, Police Rifle Regiment 3, SS Police Artillery Regiment, Divisional Armored Reconnaissance Battalion (P.A.A.), Combat Engineers Battalion, Signal Corps Battalion, Motorized Divisional Trains (Kraftfahrkol.), and Medical Company (San. Kp.)

The SS Police Division was formed October 1939, by drafts from police units in all parts of Germany. Early in the war Hitler ordered 26,000 police recruits trained in the shortest possible time. Part or all of this group had been inducted as enlisted men and non-commissioned personnel into the SS Police Divisions at the commencemen of the Russo-German conflict.

The division distinguished itself in the Argonne Forest (1940), and presumably was stationed f r a time in Paris. At the beginning of the Russian campaign it marched 1000 kilometers cross-country on unimproved roads to the front (Leningrad Sector.) It had few motor transports and was largely horse-drawn. As a part of the Army of Colonel General Höppner it penetrated the Stalin Line near Luga.

f. SS Police Division -

Commanding Officer: Generalmajor der Polizei Wünnenberg. Wünnenberg is mentioned in this position February 15, 1942. It is not known whether he succeeded Krüger (c) or commands a second SS Police division.

g. SS Deathhead Division - SS-Totenkopf-Division or SS-T-Div. (motorized.)

Commanding Officer: Generalmajor Theodor Eicke, listed late in 1940 as Führer of the SS Deathhead Regiments and the Concentration Camps.

G.S.O.1: SS-Standartenführer Frhr. v. Mortigny.

Composition: SS Deathhead Infantry Regiment 1 (SS-T-I.R.1), SS Deathhead Infantry Regiment 2, SS Deathhead Infantry Regiment 3,

SS Deathhead Artillery Regiment, Divisional Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, Combat Engineers Battalion, Signal Corps Battalion, Motorized Divisional Trains (Kraftfahrkol.) and Medical Company.

The SS Deathhead Division was formed October, 1939, mainly from existing concentration camp guard units. It was hotly engaged throughout the fighting in France; its morale was less high than that of SS Division "Reich" (b.)

h. SS Division

Commanding Officer: Generalmajor Klepper

i. SS Division "Viking"

Commanding Officer: Generalmajor Steinfer (possibly Steiner, former commander of Standarte SS 1 "Deutschland.)

Composition: Standarte SS 2 "Germania" (peacetime stations Hamburg, Arolsen and Radolfzell,) Standarte SS "Westland" (composed largely of Dutch and Flemish volunteers), Standarte SS "Nordland" (composed largely of Danish and Norwegian volunteers, the latter drawn mainly from Quisling's Hird, includes also some Swedes and Finns.) Other details concerning composition are lacking.

Late in 1941 the division consisted mainly of Germans with 10% Scandenavians and an unknown percentage of other Germanic volunteers. It saw action at Stalino and Dnepropetrovsk, where it was forced back to the west bank of the Dnepr after suffering considerable casualities. Discipline is said to be not good, the training of replacements quite faulty, especially in rifle marksmanship. Early in 1942 the division was reported withdrawn, owing to general undependability and disorders. Late this summer (1942) it was serving in Finland, where it was recently visited by Himmler.

j. SS Division "Nordmark".

Commanding Officer: Generalmajor Kepler (probably SS-Gruppenführer Georg Keppler, former commander of Standarte SS 3 in Vienna.)

k. SS Mountain Division.

In April 1942, one SS Mountain Division was reported being organized.

l. SS Security Divisions - Sicherungs-divisionen - Russian guerrilla forces cause great havoc by sabotage along the lines of communications and by attacking supply units on the march. To combat this, the German Armed Forces organized Security Divisions composed of SS troops. Sich. Div. 265 has been identified.

m. SS Cavalry Brigade - SS-Kavallerie-Brigade. (Horse-mounted.)

Commanding Officer: SS-Standartenführer Hermann Fegelein (judged by photograph to be between 30 and 40.) The father of Fegelein was proprietor of a riding academy.

Composition: Probably includes the SS Deathhead Mounted Regiment, formerly commanded by Fegelein, also bicycle and motorcycle units (Radfahrer, Kradschützen,) infantry howitzers, Kübelwagen (light five-passenger personnel carriers used as antitank gun prime movers,) munition and baggage trains.

The brigade fought principally in the southeastern sector of the Russian front. In the middle of March, 1942, it was operating in the Leningrad sector. It won distinction in January, 1942, by checking strong Soviet forces which had broken through the lines and threatened the rear of a German division.

n. Fire Protection Police Regiments - Feuerschutzpolizei-Regimenter - These are special units of the Order Police attached to the armed forces, and employed to save vital installations, and perform other tasks. They are not designated as belonging to the SS, but are indirectly under its control. One regiment served in the Western campaign (1940.) Another was organized the middle of 1941. (Cf. b-3-c-6.)

(1) Fire Protection Police Regiment "Sachsen."

Commanding Officer: Colonel of the Fire Protection Police Rumpf. The tasks performed by this regiment during the Western campaign included extinguishing fires which originated in the zone of operations during the night, the purpose being to deprive the enemy of a means of orientation. It sought to preserve, in particular, supply dumps and the living quarters of the troops. During the advance, companies of the regiment were assigned special tasks by the High Command of the Army. Thus they were charged with the preservation of storage facilities and the long-distance telephone equipment in specified localities. This regiment earned the gratitude of the Armed Forces by saving 100,000 tons of oil from the oil storage facilities ignited by the retreating enemy in France.

o. Other Units of the Military SS - There are SS regiments and smaller units stationed in Germany and German-occupied Europe. Other units are the SS Volunteer Legion Flanders (SS Vrijwilligerslegioen Vlaanderen,) the Volunteer Legion of the Netherlands, and similar formations.

In addition to the types of units already mentioned there are antitank units, antiaircraft units, mine detection battalions (Minensuchabteilungen,) and SS propaganda companies, the latter with the dual function of maintaining troop morale and providing propaganda for domestic use.

During the Western campaign (1940) SS Workshop Companies (Werkstatt-Kompanien der SS) followed the mechanized SS combat units, repairing automobiles, motorcycles, etc. The personnel comprised auto mechanics, saddlers, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, welders, painters, technical officers. The equipment included Diesel motors, oxy-acetylene welding apparatus, lathes, portable hydraulic automobile platforms, cables, replacement parts and electrical apparatus.

In March, 1941, Hitler is said to have ordered the formation of SS naval units 20,000 men strong. Presumably the German Admiralty dissuaded Hitler, as evidence of SS naval units is still lacking.

In the autumn of 1941 SS panzer troops in tropical uniform were reported being trained in the Berlin area.

SS air units existed in 1933, however, all traces of them then disappear, possibly at the insistence of Göring. Recently many rumors have been current that the SS is demanding an independent air force.

Actually, the SS has had indirect control of aviation units for some time. In the German-occupied eastern areas from the Far North to the Black Sea task units (Flugbereitschaften) of the Police Flying Squadron (Polizeifliegerstaffel) are under the command of the Higher Leaders of the SS and Police. The task units are based at the larger airports in the area. Their radius of operations extends to 3000 kilometers. The types of planes employed are Messerschmitt Taifun, Fieseler Storch, and no doubt others not identified. The personnel includes fighter pilots. The Fieseler Storch type of plane belonging to the Police Flying Squadron was used in November 1941, to transport munitions and provisions to encircled units of the Police and Wehrmacht fighting in the central sector of the Russian front.

(d) Personnel Characteristics of the Military SS.

The bulk of the personnel is drawn from volunteers, though it seems that those who are already members of the Military-SS Reserve must accept the call to active duty when it comes. In rare instances replacements for SS units are reported to have been secured by transfer of formations from the Armed Forces, possibly only to make up for heavy losses until SS replacements are at hand. However, for the occasional subordination of certain smaller units of the Wehrmacht to the command of SS officers there is definite evidence.

The lowest ranks of the Military SS are composed principally of German, former non-adherents of the SS, and now increasingly of foreign volunteers, and finally to a lesser extent of members of the General SS. Foreign recruits are to be of Germanic stock, al-

though the Walloon contingents fighting on the Russian front are now said to be permitted to join the SS. A strenuous effort is made to gain volunteers among the Alsatians, Flemings, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians, and Estonians. Pressure is put upon Swedish volunteers in Finland to join. Among the volunteers for the Military SS are also Finns. The already large contingent of racial Germans (Volksdeutsche) will now be swelled as a result of a recent development permitting 18,000 German-Hungarians to enter the Military SS.

The general requirements for admittance to the SS officer training schools (SS-Junkerschulen) and to the units of the Military SS follow:-

(1) Aryan origin: for enlisted personnel verification as far as 1800; for officer personnel verification as far as 1750.

(2) Good reputation.

(3) The qualities of character and mind needed for military service.

(4) Compliance with SS selection standards.

(5) In the case of minors the permission of parents or guardians in written form.

Physical as well as age requirements differ for the various formations of the Military SS.

SS-Leibstandarte "Adolf Hitler" (November 1941) - Age: 17-22. Minimum height: 1.78 meters or 5 ft. 10 ins. (Summer of 1940: 1.80 meters or 5 ft. 10.9 ins.) Period of service: 2, 4½, and 12 years.

SS-Verfügungstruppe-Division (Summer of 1940) - Age: 17-22. Minimum height: 1.70 meters or 5 ft. 6.9 ins. Period of service: 4 years.

SS-Deathead-Division (Summer of 1940) - Age: 17-26. Minimum height: 1.70 meters or 5 ft. 6.9 ins. (In exceptional cases: 1.68 meters or 5 ft. 6.1 ins.) Period of service: believed to be 12 years.

SS-Deathead Regiments (Summer of 1940) - Age: 28-39. Minimum height: 1.70 meters or 5 ft. 6.9 ins. (In exceptional cases 1.68 meters or 5 ft. 6.1 ins.) Period of service: believed to be 12 years. These regiments of older men apparently guard the Concentration Camps.

The Military SS* (April, 1942):-

(1) Volunteers for the duration of the war -

Age for infantry, tank, signal corps units (radio operator): 17-25.

Age for other units:17-45.

(2) Volunteers for 4½ years' service -

Age: 17-35.

(3) Volunteers for 12 years' service -

Age: 17-23.

* The term "Military SS" in this context is believed to include all militarized units.

The above data indicate that as the war progresses physical standards are being relaxed and older personnel accepted. Even so, the quality of the Military-SS personnel is superior to that of the regular armed forces. In fact, the loss of high-quality human material to the Military SS reduces the general average of the Wehrmacht, thus creating an additional grievance.

In the point of age the enlistment standards for foreign volunteers are slightly less lenient than those prevailing in the Reich:

SS-Standarte "Westland" (April, 1942) -

For Flemish volunteers.

Age: 17-40. Minimum height: 1.70 meters or 5 ft. 6.9 ins. (For volunteers under 20:- 1.68 meters or 5 ft. 6.1. ins.)

Volunteer Legion Flanders (SS Vrijwilligerslegioen Vlaanderen), April, 1942:

Age: 17-40. Minimum height: 1.60 meters or 5 ft. 3 ins.

The requirements for Dutch volunteers are similar.

All future police are to be recruited, as far as possible, from the veterans of the Military SS. At the same time it was decided that those already members of the police force should prove themselves in SS units at the front and shed their blood like other contingents of the armed forces. Therefore police from all parts of

the Reich were drafted October 1939, to form the first SS Police Division. All ranks, commissioned and non-commissioned, were drawn predominantly from the Protection Police (Schutzpolizei.) Later 26,000 newly trained recruits were inducted into the lower ranks as privates and noncommissioned officers. The age-limits for police volunteers (November 1941) were 17 to 35.

Little is known about the source of noncommissioned officers for the Military SS. Some are drawn from the General SS. Others are taken from the ranks and trained in SS Noncommissioned Officer Schools. (See below c-7-i.)

The officers corps of the Military SS (1936) was judged to be far from homogeneous. Meanwhile this situation has, no doubt, improved. The higher ranks still include a number of former Imperial and Reichswehr officers as well as some former noncommissioned officers. However, many of the younger officers, trained and indoctrinated in the SS officer schools, represent a rather homogeneous group The youngest officers, those commissioned during the war, come chiefl from the ranks of the combat SS. Often they have gained the Iron Cross for bravery in action. A considerable fraction has a laboring-class origin. As a group, the officers of the Military SS exhibit an esprit de corps which is distinctly different from that of the Wehrmacht officers. They are much more radical in their views concerning social problems.

(c) Finance - Service in units of the Military SS is considered fulfillment of the legal obligation to serve in the armed forces. The pay-scale is equivalent to that of the regular armed forces. The same rights to preferential treatment and support of dependents are acquired by the Military-SS veterans as by veterans of the regular armed forces.

The funds for the support of the SS-Verfügungstruppe, the SS Deathhead formations, and the SS Junker Schools come from the Reic Minister of Finance. They are administered by the Administrative

Chief of the Guard Echelons of the National Socialist Party. (See above c-4-e.) The same set-up is believed to apply to other formations of Military SS.

The SS has an independent administrative system for veterans and veterans' dependents. (See above c-4-f-13.) Regional branches exist. By special arrangement with the interested agencies it was agreed that the SS administration would also secure preferential treatment of former members of the Sudeten-German Free Corps and care for their dependents.

In regard to Defence Farmers (Wehrbauern) see above c-4-h-4

(f) Supply and Equipment - The organization of supply and the types of equipment of the Military SS are believed to be much the same as found in the regular German armed forces. Some, if not all, SS divisions are said to have equipment of the most modern type. Last winter (1941-42) sufficient numbers of Junkers transport planes were made available to transfer an SS regiment (SS-Standarte "Langemarck") within 24 hours from a position in the rear to a sector of the Russian front. The Procurement Office (see above c-4-f-10) secures all SS equipment.

(g) Recruiting and Mobilization System - The Office for Recruiting Military SS at Berlin (see above c-4-f-9) is the apex of a recruiting organization which seems to coincide regionally with the SS Main Sections. Branch recruiting offices exist in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and elsewhere. One method of gaining recruits is to have the heros of the Military SS (Ritter-Kreuztrager) extol SS ideology and SS valor in a series of talks to the Hitler Youth and Jungvolk.

The mobilization system is described above c-6-g.

(h) Strategic and Tactical Doctrines. - See above c-6-h.

(i) Training, Morale, and Efficiency. - (See also section on the training of the General SS c-6-i.)

Nothing is known about the military training given SS privates, although it is assumed to be similar to that of the German Army. Indoctrination with SS ideas, no doubt, is assigned an important role, as many volunteers have had no previous connection with the SS. When SS troops are behind the front lines, participation in athletics is encouraged and serves to keep up morale. (See above c-4-f-14.)

Noncommissioned personnel is trained at SS Noncommissioned Officer Schools (SS-Unterführerschulen), the exact location and numbe of which is unknown. One SS Noncommissioned Officer School is probably located on the shores of the Lake of Constance.

The SS noncommissioned officer candidates (Unterführeranwärter) are selected from those SS men who have made good at the front and at the same time possess the other necessary qualifications to become a noncommissioned officer. Each group of candidates usually includes men with the Iron Cross First or Second Class, with the Storm Insignia (Sturmabzeichen), and sometimes the Wounded Insignia. The course of training lasts four months. The daily schedule is rigorous and occupies the noncommissioned officer candidate from six in the morning until ten at night. The candidates are housed in pleasant barracks, six men occupying one room. The quarter are decorated with inscriptions such as "Ich dien*" ("I serve"). The staff of instructors is made up of commissioned and noncommissioned SS officers, who usually have won distinction and not infrequently are slightly incapacitated from wounds. Details concerning the training are lacking, except that it is known to include close-order drill and sports along with instruction in the use of machine guns and light artillery.

Officer candidates are chosen from the Military and General SS. In the Military SS the choice is made by the Commanders (Kommandeure.) The selection is based on the character, and military and

* The motto of the Prince of Wales; first assumed by the Black Prince after Crecy, 1346, where John, King of Bohemia, whose motto it had been, was killed in battle.

mental ability of the applicant. Previous social and financial status is said to play no part. There are no formal educational requirements. However, those without junior college (Gymnasium) training must be above average and work day and night in order to complete the course. The number of officer candidates periodically selected from a unit is a matter of conjecture. A photograph of such a group chosen from the SS Deathhead Division while it was stationed in France (early 1941) showed 60-70 men. If this group was the only one selected, then this number of officer candidates constituted about ½% of the division's total strength.

The SS officer training course lasts about 16 months. It consists of two parts running parallel with each other: (1) indoctrination with SS ideas, (2) military instruction corresponding to that given at the military academies (Kriegsschulen) of the Armed Forces. For the first two or three months the candidates are instructed by officers, who in some, if not all, cases belong to the same division. After this preliminary instruction the candidates become SS Junkers in the Junker Schools at Tölz or Braunschweig. The duration of the course here is ten months (1940.) Before the war it lasted a year. During the first part, the officer candidate rises to the rank of Standarten-Junker. After passing the intermediate examination he is promoted to Senior Standarten-Junker (Standarten-Oberjunker.)

Before the war, the average day at a SS Junker School began with early morning exercises in riding. The remainder of the morning was filled with theoretical instruction consisting of (1) indoctrination with SS ideas; (2) military science and tactics, including a knowledge of air power, combat engineers, and of the press; (3) instruction in history, racial science and languages. The afternoon was devoted to practical training. This centered around infantry exercises in open fields. Sports were encouraged. In order t secure more time for study the Junkers are relieved of the "menial

tasks" ordinarily performed by enlisted men. These are attended to by units of crack troops, which also serve as examples for the future officers.

Upon completion of the curriculum at the Junker School the officer candidate is given a final course of instruction lasting three months. The purpose of the course (Einweisungslehrgang) is to familiarize the candidate with his tasks and practical duties as a platoon commander (Zugführer.) Following this course the candidate is commissioned a second lieutenant (SS-Untersturmführer,) either on the anniversary of the Munich Putsch, November 9, or on the Führer's birthday, April 20. At the commissioning ceremonies the young second lieutenant receives the SS sword from the Reich Leader of the SS and is presented by him to the Führer. The further training of the newly commissioned officers is supervised by the Inspector of the SS Junker Schools.

In addition to Junker Schools, the SS maintains a riding academy at Munich and Hamburg, a motor transport school (Kraftfahrschule) at Berne in Oldenburg, an Engineering School for the Military SS at Vienna, and an SS Medical Academy (SS-ärztliche Akademie) at Graz. (See above c-4-f-6.)

An SS Motor Transport School, recently (July 1942) identified at Vienna-Schönbrunn, trains members of the Hitler Youth aged 16 to 17 from all over the Reich who either have applied or expect to apply for admission to the Military SS. The course lasts six week and the normal enrollment is three hundred. The curriculum includes the theory of the internal combustion engine, instruction in driving as well as making minor repairs. The instructors are SS sergeants (Unterscharführer). Instructional films are also utilized on a large scale.

Some SS units are said to be lacking in training and skill. On the other hand, it would be a serious error to conclude that there are no SS units whose skill is not equal, perhaps superior, to that

of an average unit of the Armed Forces.

While it is true that the morale of certain SS units is reported to be not good, the morale of the Military SS as a group is believed to surpass that of the Wehrmacht. The fact that most SS soldiers are volunteers, coupled with the continuous indoctrination, and the privileges of SS members seems to guarantee the maintenance of a reasonably high morale.

(8) The Security Service of the SS Reich Leader - is handled in the section on the police. (See above b-3-d.)

(9) The Foreign SS - The powerful German SS is the prototype for similar organizations abroad, principally in Germanic countries. However, even the Slavic Hlinka Guards of Slovakia imitate the SS in many respects. Hungary is also said to be organizing a formation similar to the German SS.

In Norway, Quisling's Hird has developed along much the same lines as the German SS. Thus early in 1942 the first battalion of Military Hird (vapenhirdbataljon) was formed. This was then expanded to include the so-called Depot Battalion, the Holmestrand Armed Hird Battalion, and the Führer's (Quisling) Guard. Eventually the Hird is to be permitted by the German authorities to obtain full equipment for 20,000 men, thus forming the nucleus of a new defence force and releasing German soldiers for other tasks. The strength of the Hird was unofficially reported in February, 1942, as 12,000 men. The Hird is developing aviation and has an air corps using 22 gliders, which may later be replaced by motor-driven planes.

In the spring of 1941 the Hird created an intelligence service similar to the Security Service of the German SS. (See b-3-c.) Under the title of Communications Department of the Hird Staff (Hirdstabens efterretningsavdeling) this intelligence service is charged with the mission of keeping the Nasjonal Samling's leaders informed of sentiment among the Norwegian people. The agents of the intelligence service are carefully selected from reliable Hird men.

As a general rule the Communications Department reports directly to the Nasjonal Samling's Führer (f/rer). Similarly the head of the Communications Department is personally and materially responsible to the N.S. Führer. However in disciplinary matters he, together with the functionaries of the Communications Department, is subordinate to the Hird High Command. The Department has its own budget. The temporary head (leder) of the Department was (1941) Alf Gyssler. And most important from the standpoint of the German SS, the head of the Communications Department is to have a German counselor with whom he must work in intimate collaboration. Following the experience of the German National Socialist Party which decided (June 9, 1934) that there was to be no other Party intelligence service beside the SS Security Service, the Nasjonal Samling gave the Communications Department exclusive privileges as the Party secret, information-gathering agency. The agents of the Department are to report on the effectiveness of Nasjonal Samling's propaganda; gather information concerning the methods used by hostile propaganda, such as rumors, leaflets, illegal newspapers; combat hostile propaganda; report to the police persons or groups disseminating hostile propaganda, combat provocations coming from certain persons or groups within the Nasjonal Samling; spy on persons, combinations and organizations with anti-National Socialist tendencies.

The Norwegian SS (Norges SS), which was created May 25, 1941, was renamed July 23, 1942 the Germanic SS Norway (Germanske SS Norge). It is to be an independent branch (underavdeling) of the Nasjonal Samling, directly under the control of the Leader of Nasjonal Samling and directly responsible to him. At the same time the Germanic SS Norway will be a branch of the Greater Germanic SS. Incidentally the General SS of the Reich has established an SS Main Section (SS-Oberabschnitt) with headquarters in Oslo (c-6-c-2). The rules of the new Germanic SS Norway are reported to have received the

approval of Himmler, who added suggestions of his own. One of its official purposes is to preserve the purity of the Norwegian race. It will also function as a political police force.

Those eligible for the Germanic SS Norway are: (1) male members of Nasjonal Samling, (2) Norwegian citizens who have served in the Military SS or the Norwegian Legion, and (3) other Norwegian citizens approved by the General Secretariat of Nasjonal Samling. The Leader of the Germanic SS Norway is Minister Jonas Lie.

The Germanic SS Norway intends to establish strongholds (stoettepunkter) throughout Norway. At weekly meetings the members will receive instruction in the use of weapons. In addition, new members will be put through four weeks' training under German SS leaders at Kongsvinger.

On the left sleeve of the Germanic SS uniform will appear the Sun Cross and on the right the SS badge. The counterpart of Das Schwarze Korps will be the Germanic SS newspaper Germanen.

The General SS Flanders (Allgemeine SS-Flandern) was founded at the end of 1940. By order of the Reich Command of the SS (September 1, 1941) the Flemish General SS was organized as the 1st SS Regiment Flanders (1. SS-Standarte Flandern) and is now incorporated as a part of the Reich SS. The Flemish equivalent of Das Schwarze Korps is the weekly entitled De SS-Man.

The volunteers of the Flemish SS are instructed at the preliminary training school of the Military SS (Waffen-SS-Vorschule) at Schoten (believed to be Schooten on the outskirts of Antwerp). Incidentally Belgians serving with the Military SS or Wehrmacht are freed from paying taxes.

Recently in the Netherlands 800 Dutch SS men took an oath of allegiance to Hitler. The oath had the following text: "Adolf Hitler, Germanic Führer, to you I pledge allegiance, and obedience to my superiors appointed by you, until death, so help me God." At

the same time Mussert transferred, as far as necessary for fulfilling Germanic tasks, the Dutch SS to the Reich Leader of the German SS. The General SS of the Reich has for some time maintained an SS Main Section with headquarter at The Hague (c-6-c-2).

At the end of this summer (1942) Hitler ordered the foundation of an Estonian Legion as part of the Military SS. Estonia suffered relatively more from the previous Soviet occupation and the Estonian people have collaborated with the Germans to a greater extent than the Latvians and Lithuanians. Latvia and Lithuania have as yet no SS legion.

Recruiting offices for the Estonian SS Legion have been opened in all important centers and appeals are made through both the radio and the press. The new recruits must sign up for the duration of the war. German sources state that all Estonians now incorporated in German military units as well as the thirteen thousand Estonian volunteers now serving with police battalions in the Leningrad sector will be attached to the Estonian SS Legion.

(10) Conclusions

The SS with its auxiliaries constitutes an efficient organization for defence, offence, and the consolidation of military and political gains. The careful intelligence work of the Security Police and Security Service prior to the invasion of Austria, Bohemia Moravia, Poland, and other countries enabled the German police following in the wake of the German armies to checkmate subversive elements effectively, protect communications, and restore order, thus releasing a maximum of German troops for immediate military tasks. In the conquered territories earmarked for future annexation the SS proceeded to consolidate the German foothold by expulsion of certain categories of inhabitants and to conduct the strategic-political colonization of the territory by racial Germans. The domestic role of the SS as protector of the National Socialist regime is not less importan

Competent observers believe that, as long as the SS with its auxiliaries remains unimpaired and as long as the German Armed Forces suffer no major military disaster, the SS and police will continue to constitute an almost insuperable barrier to a German revolution. The SS and Police are well prepared to cope with such a situation. Few revolutionary plots escape the surveillance of the Security Police and Security Service. Those that ripen beyond this stage can be met effectively by the Order Police backed by the Military SS and, if need be, by the General SS.

As an organization the SS contains elements of strength and weakness. In evaluating factors of SS strength one should not allow the indisputable cruelty of SS-controlled agencies such as the concentration camps to emotionalize one's judgment. Thus, easily overlooked is the idealism which attracts some of the best elements of German youth. Instead of a shallow sort of racialism centering around anti-Semitism, the SS offers an intensely practical system of positive eugenics. To those who lack idealism the SS offers social status in the new SS aristocracy; it offers economic security by placing its members in government and Party positions; it facilitates the promotion and advancement of those already established in positions. Since the SS has much to offer, it was before the war in a position to reject all applicants except those with the highest qualifications, in this way further increasing its strength through the acquisition of choice personnel. The SS has benefited by clever, consistent leadership, unmarred by "brilliance." It has known how to retain the favor of the Führer. To these elements of strength should be added a powerful, centralized organization, an efficient intelligence service, SS control of the police, and a self-contained SS army.

Elements of potential weakness are found (1) in the difficulty of proper indoctrination and assimilation of the greatly expanded Military SS and (2) in the professionalization of SS members

serving in the police, Security Service, and Military SS. Both these threats to homogeneity are being actively combatted.

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 1

The Higher Police Authorities (die Höheren Polizeibehörden) in Germany.

Anhalt

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Braunschweig and Anhalt - State Government (Landesregierung) Anhalt - in Dessau.

Baden

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Karlsruhe.

Bavaria

The District Presidents (Regierungspräsidenten) in

Ansbach	Munich	Regensburg	Speyer
Augsburg	(München)	(Ratisbon)	Würzburg

Braunschweig (Brunswick)

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Braunschweig.

Bremen

The Ruling Mayor (Regierender Bürgermeister) in Bremen.

Carinthia (Reichsgau Kärnten)

The District President (Regierungspräsident) as representative of the State Governor in Klagenfurt.

Lower Danube (Reichsgau Niederdonau)

The State Governor in Vienna.

Upper Danube (Reichsgau Oberdonau)

The State Governor in Linz.

Danzig - West Prussia (Reichsgau Danzig - Westpreussen)

The District Presidents in

Bromberg	Danzig	Marienwerder

Hamburg

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Hamburg - State Administration (Staatsverwaltung) - in Hamburg.

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 1

Hessen

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Hessen - State Government (Landesregierung) - in Darmstadt.

Lippe

The State Governor in Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe - State Government Lippe - in Detmold.

Mocklenburg

The State Ministry (Staatsministerium) - Department of Interior (Abt. Inneres) - in Schwerin.

Oldenburg

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Oldenburg.

Prussia

The District Presidents (Regierungspräsidenten) in

Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle)	Hildesheim	Oppeln
Allenstein	Kassel	Osnabrück
Arnsberg	Kattowitz	Potsdam
Aurich	Koblenz	Schleswig
Breslau	Königsberg i. Pr.	Schneidemühl
Cologne (Köln)	Köslin	Sigmaringen
Düsseldorf	Liegnitz	Stade
Erfurt	Lüneburg	Stettin
Frankfurt a.d.O.	Magdeburg	Trier
Gumbinnen	Merseburg	Wiesbaden
Hanover	Minden i. W.	Zichenau
	Münster i. W.	

The Police President in Berlin.

Saarland

The Reich Commissar for Saarland at Saarbrücken.

Salzburg (Reichsgau Salzburg)

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Salzburg.

Saxony

Chemnitz	Dresden	Leipzig	Zwickau

Schaumburg-Lippe

The State government in Bückeburg.

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 1

Styria (Reichsgau Steiermark)

The State Governor in Graz.

Sudetenland (Reichsgau Sudetenland)

The District Presidents in

Aussig Karlsbad Troppau

Thuringia (Thüringen)

The Ministry of Interior (Ministerium des Innern) in Weimar.

Tyrol (Reichsgau Tirol mit Vorarlberg)

The State Governor in Innsbruck.

Vienna (Reichsgau Wien)

The State Governor (Reichsstatthalter) in Vienna.

Wartheland (Reichsgau Wartheland)

The District Presidents in

Hohensalza Litzmannstadt (Lodz) Posen

Württemberg

The Ministry of Interior (Innenministerium) in Stuttgart.

Part 2

State Police Administration Units
(Staatliche Polizeiverwaltungen)
August 1, 1941

P - Police Presidio (Polizeipräsidium.) D - Police Direction (Polizeidirektion.) O - Police Office (Polizeiamt.) L - State Police Unit directed by a Land Councilor (Landrat.)

Aachen (P)	Aussig (P)	Bitterfeld (D)	Bremen (P)
Altenburg (D)	Baden-Baden (D)	Bochum (P)	Breslau (P)
Augsburg (P)	Berlin (P)	Braunschweig (P)	Bromberg (P)

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 2

Brüx (P)
Chemnitz (P)
Cologne (Köln) (P)
Cuxhaven (D)
Danzig (P)
Darmstadt (P)
Dessau (P)
Dortmund (P)
Dresden (P)
Duisburg (P)
Düsseldorf (P)
Ebingen (O)
Elbing (P)
Erfurt (P)
Essen (P)
Esslingen (D)
Flensburg (D)
Frankfurt/Main (P)
Frankfurt/Oder (D)
Freiburg i.Br.(P)
Friedrichshafen (D)
Gera (D)
Giessen (D)
Gleiwitz (P)
Göppingen (O)
Gotenhafen (P) (Gdynia)
Gotha (D)
Graudenz (D)
Graz (P)
Halle (P)
Hamburg (P)
Hamm (D)
Hanau (D)
Hannover (P)
Heidelberg (D)
Heidenheim (O)
Heilbronn (D)
Hof (D)
Innsbruck (D)
Jena (D)
Kaiserslautern (D)
Karlsbad (D)
Karlsruhe (P)
Kassel (P)
Kattowitz (P)
Kehl (L)
Kiel (P)
Klagenfurt (D)
Koblenz (P)
Königsberg (P)
Konstanz (L)
Lahr (L)
Leoben (D)
Leipzig (P)
Leslau (D)
Linz (P)
Litzmannstadt (P)
Lörrach (L)
Ludwigsburg (D)
Ludwigshafen (P)
Lübeck (P)
Luxemburg (D)
Magdeburg (P)
Mannheim (P)
Mainz (P)
Marburg a/D. (D)
Memel (D)
Metz (P)
M.Gladbach-Rheydt (P)
Mülhausen (P)
München (P) (Munich)
Münster (P)
Nürnberg-Fürth (P)
Oberhausen (P)
Offenbach (D)
Offenburg (L)
Oppeln (P)
Pforzheim (D)
Plauen (P)
Posen (P)
Potsdam (P)
Rastatt (L)
Recklinghausen (P)
Regensburg (D)
Reichenberg (P)
Reutlingen (O)

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 2

Rostock (P)	Thorn (D)	Wiener-Neustadt (D)
Saarbrücken (P)	Tilsit (D)	Wiesbaden (P)
Salzburg (D)	Troppau (D)	Wilhelmshaven (P)
Schramberg (O)	Tübingen (O)	Wittenberg (D)
Schwäb.-Gmünd (O)	Tuttlingen (O)	Worms (D)
Schwenningen (O)	Ulm (D)	Wuppertal (P)
Sosnowitz (P)	Waldenburg (P)	Würzburg (P)
Stettin (P)	Waldshut (L)	Zella-Mehlis (O)
St. Pölten (D)	Weimar (P)	Znaim (D)
Strassburg (P)	Weissenfels (P)	Zweibrücken (O)
Stuttgart (P)	Wesermünde (P)	Zwickau (P)
Suhl (D)	Wien (P) (Vienna)	

Part 3

The State Criminal Police, Summer 1940
(Staatliche Kriminalpolizei)

The names of cities with supervisory Main Branches of the State Criminal Police (Kriminalpolizeileitstellen) are underscored. The names of cities with ordinary Branches (Kriminalpolizeistellen) are listed without any special designation. (A) is appended to the names of cities in which the functions of the Criminal Police are performed by a Criminal Department (Kriminalabteilung) attached to the local State Police Administration Unit (Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung).

Aachen	Baden-Baden (A)	Braunschweig	Bruchsal (A)
Altenburg (A)	Berlin	Bremen	Brüx (A)
Augsburg	Bitterfeld (A)	Breslau	Chemnitz
Aussig (A)	Bochum	Bromberg	Cologne (Köln)

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Part 3

Cuxhaven (A)

Danzig

Darmstadt

Dessau

Dortmund

Dresden

Duisburg (A)

Düsseldorf

Ebingen (A)

Elbing (A)

Erfurt

Essen

Esslingen (A)

Flensburg

Frankfurt a/M

Frankfurt a.d.O.

Freiburg (A)

Friedrichshafen (A)

Gera (A)

Giessen (A)

Gleiwitz (A)

Gmünd (A)

Göppingen (A)

Gotenhafen (A)
(Gdynia)

Gotha (A)

Graudenz

Graz

Halle

Hamburg

Hamm (A)

Hanau (A)

Hannover

Heidelberg (A)

Heidenheim (A)

Heilbronn (A)

Hof (A)

Hohensalza

Innsbruck

Jena (A)

Kaiserslautern (A)

Kalisch (A)

Karlsbad

Karlsruhe

Kassel

Kattowitz

Kehl (A)

Kiel

Klagenfurt

Koblenz (A)

Königsberg

Konstanz (A)

Lahr (A)

Leipzig

Leslau (A)

Linz

Litzmannstadt
(Lodz)

Lörrach (A)

Lübeck (A)

Ludwigsburg (A)

Ludwigshafen

Magdeburg

Mainz (A)

Memel (A)

M.-Gladbach (A)

München
(Munich)

Münster (A)

Nürnberg

Oberhausen (A)

Offenbach (A)

Offenburg (A)

Oppeln

Pforzheim (A)

Plauen

Posen

Potsdam (A)

Prag
(Prague)

Rastatt (A)

Recklinghausen

Regensburg

Reichenberg

Reutlingen (A)

Rostock (A)

Saarbrücken

Salzburg

Schneidemühl

Schramberg (A)

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APPENDIX

Part 3

Schwenningen(A)	Tübingen (A)	Wilhelmshaven
Schwerin	Ulm a.d.D. (A)	Wittenberg (A)
Speyer (A)	Vienna (Wien)	Worms (A)
St. Pölten (A)	Villingen (A)	Wuppertal
Stettin	Waldenburg, Schl. (A)	Wurzburg
Stuttgart	Waldshut (A)	Zolla-Mehlis (A)
Suhl (A)	Weimar	Zichenau
Thorn (A)	Weissenfels (A)	Znaim (A)
Tilsit	Wesermünde (A)	Zweibrücken (A)
Troppau	Wiener-Neustadt (A)	Zwickau
	Wiesbaden (A)	

Part 4

The State Police and Secret State Police, Summer 1940
(Staatspolizei and Geheime Staatspolizei)

The Main Branches of the State Police (Staatspolizeileitstellen) are underscored. The remaining cities have ordinary Branches of the State Police (Staatspolizeistellen).

Aachen	Brünn	Erfurt
Allenstein	Chemnitz	Frankfurt a/M
Augsburg	Cologne (Köln)	Frankfurt a.d.O.
Berlin	Danzig	Graudenz
Bielefeld	Darmstadt	Graz
Braunschweig	Dessau	Halle a.d.S.
Bremen	Dortmund	Hamburg
Breslau	Dresden	Hannover
Bromberg	Düsseldorf	Hildesheim

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Part 4

Hohensalza	Lüneburg	Salzburg
Innsbruck	Magdeburg	Schneidemühl
Karlsbad	München (Munich)	Schwerin i.M.
Karlsruhe	Münster	Stettin
Kassel	Neustadt a.d.W.	Stuttgart
Kattowitz	Nürnberg-Fürth	Tilsit
Kiel	Oppeln	Trier
Klagenfurt	Osnabrück	Troppau
Koblenz	Plauen i.V.	Vienna (Wien)
Königsberg	Posen	Weimar
Köslin	Potsdam	Wesermünde
Leipzig	Prag (Prague)	Wilhelmshaven
Liegnitz	Regensburg	Würzburg
Linz	Reichenberg	Zichenau
Litzmannstadt	Saarbrücken	

Part 5

Fire Protection Police (Feuerschutzpolizei)

At the beginning of 1942, units of the Fire Protection Police were located in:

Aachen	Bremen	Dortmund
Augsburg	Breslau	Dresden
Berlin	Bromberg	Duisburg
Beuthen	Chemnitz	Düsseldorf
Bielefeld	Cologne (Köln)	Elbing
Bochum	Danzig	Erfurt
Brandenburg	Darmstadt	Essen
Braunschweig	Dessau	Flensburg

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APPENDIX

Part 5

Frankfurt a.M.
Frankfurt a.d.O.
Gelsenkirchen
Gleiwitz
Görlitz
Gotenhafen (Gdynia)
Graz
Guben
Hagen
Halberstadt
Halle
Hamburg
Hannover
Hindenburg (OS.)
Innsbruck
Karlsruhe
Kassel
Kattowitz
Kiel
Klagenfurt
Königsberg (Pr)
Königshütte
Krefeld
Leipzig
Liegnitz
Linz
Litzmannstadt (Lodz)
Ludwigshafen
Lübeck
Magdeburg
Mainz
Mannheim
Memel
Mülhausen
Mülheim
München (Munich)
München-Gladbach
Münster
Neumünster
Nürnberg
Oberhausen
Offenbach a.M.
Oldenburg
Osnabrück
Plauen
Posen
Potsdam
Regensburg
Remscheid
Rostock
Saarbrücken
Schwerin
Sosnowitz
Stettin
Stuttgart
Stralsund
Strassburg
Thorn
Tilsit
Vienna (Wien)
Wesermünde
Wiesbaden
Wilhelmshaven
Wuppertal
Zwickau

Paragraph 25. Public Order, Police and the Elite Guard (SS.)

APPENDIX

Part 6

SS Foot Regiments (early 1941)

No. of SS Regiment (SS-Standarte)	X = Existence Verified	No. of Military Corps Area	SS Main Section *	SS Section	Name	Location and Other Data (Units of a single SS-Standarte or Regiment are located often in several cities. Thus the 10th SS Company or Sturm of the 3rd Regt. in Nürnberg is found in the nearby city of Fürth.)
1	X	VII	S	I	Carl Laforce	Munich
1	X	VII	S	I	Julius Schreck	Munich
2						
3	X					Nürnberg, 10 Co. - Fürth i. B.
4						
5						
6	X	III	Sp.	III	Eduard Felsen	Berlin
7	X				Friedrich Schlegel	
8						
9						
10	X					Zweibrücken
11	X	XVII	D	XXXI	Planetta	Vienna
12	X	XI	C			Co. 6-Bad Salzdetfurth/ Hildesheim
13	X	V	SW			Stuttgart
14						
15						
16						
17						
18	X	I	NE			
19	X	VI	W			
20	X				Fritz Weitzel	
21						
22	X					Co. 10-Rostock, Lübz/ Meckl.
23						
24	X	X	N	XIV		Co. 10-Leer/East Friesland
25	X	III	Sp	XII		
26	X	IV	El	XVIII		Co. 4-Leuna
27	X	III	Sp	XII		
28	X	IV	El	XVIII		Co. 1/Res./ near Halle
29	X					Kempten (Allgäu)
30	X	VI	W			
31						
32						
33						
34						
35	X					Ferndorf/Kreis Siegen
36	X	XX	V			Danzig, Neustadt/W. Pr./ Contains some Baltic Germans

* SS Main Sections: Northeast-NE, Baltic-B, Spree-Sp, Elbe-El, Southwest-SW, West-W, South-S, Southeast-SE, Fulda-Werra-FW, North Sea-N, Central-C, Rhine-R, Main-Ma, Danube-D, Alpenland-A, Vistula-V, Warthe-Wa.

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Part 6

37						
38						
39						
40						
41	X					
42	X	III	Sp	III	Fritz Schultz	Berlin-Neukölln
44	X	III	Sp	XXIII		Berlin-Steglitz
45						
46	X					
47						
48	X					Leipzig (?)
49	X		C			
50	X	X	N	XX		Flensburg, Lutzhöft
51						
52	X					Krems on the Danube
53	X					
54	X	III	Sp	XII		Landsberg/Warthe
55	X	X	N	XIV		
56	X	VI	W			
57						
58	X	VI	W			Co. 7 - Bonn
59	X				Loeper	
60	X	I	NE			
61	X	I	NE			
62						
63						
64	X	VI	W			München-Gladbach
65	X					Schönau/Schwarzwald
66	X	I	NE			
67						
68						
69	X	VI	W			
70	X					
71						
72	X					
73						
74						
75	X	III	Sp	III		
76	X					
77						
78						
79						
80	X	III	Sp	III		Berlin-Oberschönweide, Berlin-Britz, mentioned also as SS-Sec. XXIII
81						
82	X	VI	W			
83	X					Co. 5-Alsfeld in Oberhessen
84						
85						
86						
87	X					Co. 12-Bludenz/Vorarlberg
88	X	X	N	XIV		
89	X	XXXI	D	XVII	Holzweber	Vienna
90						

Erratum - SS Regiment 43: not yet identified.

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Part 6

91						
92						
93						
94	X					Fohnsdorf in Simk.(Styria)
95	X					Litzmannstadt (?)
96						
97						
98	X					Gr. Heilendorf/Ostsudeten
99	X					Brünn
100	X	IX	FW	XXXVII		
101	X					Co. 11-Falkenau/ Eger, Sudetenland
102						
103	X					Aussig/Sudetengau Co. 3 - Leitmeritz
104	X					Co. 1 - Stroppau, Co. 2 - Troppau
105	X	I	NE			
106						
107	X					Brünn, Iglau-Leitmeritz
108	X					Prague-Streschowitz
109	X	XXI	Wa			Co. 11 - Posen, Co. 1, Wiesengrund, Kr. Jaretschin
110						
111						
112						
113						
114						
115						
116						
117	X					Konitz/Danzig-W.Pr.
118						
119	X					Marienwerder
120						
121						
122						
123						
124	X					Neu-Oderberg/Upper Silesia or Kaaden/ Sudetengau